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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Leitch of Robeson introduced a bill to incorporate the Chicora Collegiate Institute in that county. House resolutions of thanks to N C Troops were adopted. And bills to allow members $45 per diem and 50 cents mileage; to incorporate the Gorgas and Leroytown mining and manufacturing companies; to empower the chief clerk of the treasury to endorse and register certain bonds, and to authorize the treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds; were read a third time and passed.

In the Commons, on Saturday, a resolution calling on Major Dowd to pay into the treasury $2,672,930 of State funds in his hands, was adopted. Bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works; the Linville Steel and Iron Company; to regulate salaries and fees in currency; to prohibit the brewing or distillation of grain; to amend the Home Guard and Militia acts; and resolutions in reference to the detailing of millers and artizans, and some private bills were introduced.

The Habeas Corpus resolutions published in our last were introduced by Mr Fowle of Wake, and not by Mr Clapp of Guilford, as stated.

In the Senate, on Monday, bills were introduced by: Mr. Powell, to exempt the employees of the N. C. powder works; Mr. Miller, to amend charter of the Shelby and Broad River railroad; Mr. Leitch, to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills in Richmond county. Mr. Patterson introduced resolutions concerning outstanding bonds of the State, now over due, and of which no entry is made in the books of the Treasurer showing the date of their issue, or when they fall due, and proposing a select committee of three to investigate the matter. Amended by inserting in the preamble what is set forth in the present Treasurer's report in regard to it. Mr. Courts, former Treasurer, spoke at some length, and urged a reference to the same committee, for investigating the issuing of certain State bonds to the A. & N. C. R. R. company, which it has been alleged were to be issued only in the event of said company's executing a mortgage, and which mortgage it is stated cannot be found. The resolution was adopted, referring both matters to the same committee, which consists of Messrs. Patterson, Winstead and Ellis.

In the Commons, on Monday, bills were introduced by: Mr. Shepherd, in relation to the simplification of the revenue laws, appointing the Public Treasurer and Auditor a committee for that purpose; Mr. McCormick, from the committee, a bill for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $150,000 being required annually. The resolution in favor of suppressing the C. S. distillery at Salisbury was passed. The bill providing for the removal of the State Salt works to Lockwood's Folly Inlet, confirming Gov. Vance's Virginia Salt contracts, and appropriating $200,000 to buy an engine and train for transportation of Salt from Virginia, passed its 3d reading, 71 to 16. Several bills passed their 2d readings which will be noted when finally acted on and we learn their substance. Mr. Waugh of Surry offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, the freedom and independence of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Confederate States, which says that Congress shall pass no law to abridge its freedom or independence, and also shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion or protecting a free exercise thereof; and

Whereas, Congress has no right to Conscript State officers, or to destroy the power of the State by making its existence depend on detailing its officials, this General Assembly, regarding the untrammelled discharge of the duties of the officers of the State as essential to the preservation of its sovereignty;

Resolved, first, That our Senators be requested and our Representatives instructed to vote for no laws abridging the freedom and independence of the press, or which will interfere with Ministers of the Gospel in the full and free discharge of their duties, or any law which will place in the hands of the President the officers of the State.

Resolved, secondly, That this General Assembly, regarding all such laws as in violation of both State and Confederate Constitutions, enter their solemn protest against the passage of such laws as are calculated to destroy not only the power of the States but their separate organization and sovereignty, and reducing them to absolute dependence on the favor of the Confederate Government for their very existence.

Resolved, thirdly, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to our Senators and Representatives, with the desire that they will give to the subjects mentioned in them their earnest and immediate attention.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a few private bills were introduced.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, the bill to amend the act for regulation of the Militia and the Home Guard was amended and passed its 3d reading. We have no idea of the provisions of the bill. The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Phillips' impressment resolutions, of which the Confederate and Conservative this morning bring the following report:—

The special order (Mr. Phillips's resolutions in regard to impressment by the Confederate gov't,) was then taken up as follows:

Whereas, It is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas, the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate government claims and exercises the power of impressing private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as Schedule prices.

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominous, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved further, That such experiments upon the temper of this commonwealth have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor Vance, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States; also to our Representatives in Congress to be by them laid before that honorable body.

Mr. Phillips said recent occurrences in the county of Orange had induced him to offer these resolutions. He did not deny the right of impressment, and no State had acquiesced more cheerfully in it than North Carolina, but he did protest against taking private property without paying therefor just compensation. If the grievances complained of were the fault of mere officials, or the result of an insufficient organization of government, they might be borne, but they had been suffered everywhere in the Confederacy and for year after year. He then proceeded to a discussion, *seriatim*, of his resolutions, and said the only question was, whether the Confederate government had violated the principles of right. In support of his position that they had, he instanced the impressment of 160 mules and horses in his county, for which the schedule price, $700, had been paid, when the animals would have brought in market $2100 a piece. This was called impressment, but it was taxation, and taxation without the constitutional requirement of being uniform. One-third of an article's value was not just compensation. Complaints had become frequent on this subject and in a collection of General Orders issued from the A. & I. G. office reference was made several times to these remonstrances, so that the authorities could not be ignorant of the evils mentioned. He had no hesitation in stamping this conduct as deliberate and in saying that these violations of right were increasing in magnitude. He then proceeded to review the legislation on this subject, arguing that the laws provided no redress, and stating that it was a significant fact the people never appealed to the law—feeling that to do so would afford them no relief and serve but to bring down a heavier punishment upon them.

The people were succumbing to these encroachments and it was time to speak out and arouse them to an assertion of their rights. If it were not done all would be lost. It was so in all great struggles; it had been thus in England and was so now. A warning should be given, for remonstrance, memorial, complaint had been in vain. It must be made known that the people were not disposed to endure everything. No man could love a power that wronged him, nor any people love a Government that persistently and deliberately robbed its citizens.

It was a point of honor, too, that these wrongs should not be borne. John Hampden had refused to pay even twenty shillings ship money. It was not so much the amount taken, as the right to take, was in question. He used language of protest and indignation on this subject, but he felt that North Carolina had a double interest in this matter. Her substance was taken from her without just compensation, and how could she pay her taxes—how meet that $9,000,000 she was to raise for State expenses? He struck not at men—a quatermaster was nothing—but he did strike at the system and the Government that carried it on. This impressment injustice was the precursor of a general advance on all our liberties. Were we not to meet this general advance—these successive inroads, and if not now, when?

He was disposed to maintain the Confederate Government in all its constitutional privileges but felt opposed to any encroachment.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, said that there were some grounds taken by the gentleman from Orange, on which he took no issue with him. He was prepared, too, he would say, to vote for his preamble. He believed fully in the right of this, of any government, to impress, but he believed as firmly that the subject should receive just compensation for property impressed. But, while thus striking hands with the gentleman on some of the points he had made, there were others on which he must dissent from him. He could not approve the tone in which the matter had been discussed, and deplored such expressions as that the government had been guilty of "robbery," and that the people of North Carolina were torpid and needed arousing. The statement, too, that it was not patriotism but a feeling of despair, and a knowledge that they could obtain no redress that kept the people quiet, was something to be regretted. And he regretted, too, that the gentleman had spoken of the Confederate government as though it were a foreign power, and had dwelt upon the wrongs it perpetrated and the oppression it exercised. The President did not make it; nor Congress. It was our government. We had made it and its fortune and fate were the same as our own. Why then speak of robbery, lawlessness, despotism, and strides toward power? Never in his votes, speeches or actions would he do anything to warn the people against it. No incitement to arouse them was required. They knew their own interest best, and he would say if the gentleman were to go to the house of mourning—where the widow, perhaps, was lamenting the loss of her first born or youngest, slain in battle—he would find the spirit one of quiet, faithful, due submission to what the laws and fate of war had added to a bitter lot.

He did not approve, it is true, of everything the government had done, but it was our government, the President was our President, and there was no choice but between it and one he hoped every man in North Carolina held to be detestable. The system of schedule prices had occasioned many hardships. It might in the future be the cause of wrongs. He knew this from the state of things in his own county of Cumberland, but he still could not sympathize with the gentleman's warmth. North Carolina was a part of the Confederate States—her destiny and fortune were the same, and how could she separate herself?

In conclusion, to do away with what in the resolutions he could not agree with, he would move that the second and third resolutions be stricken out.

Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident, and that was, that patriotism had sadly waned from the day when from fifty to sixty regiments volunteered in North Carolina, till now when men are as eager to keep in bomb-proof places. There was a cause for this, and one of the strongest reasons he found in the subject of Impressment. Something must be done, for besides impressment we had a tithing system, and were threatened with a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, a taking of the Reserves from the State, and the institution of a political Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Sharpe of Iredell followed on the same side, declaring that this question was both "galling" and "ominous" as the resolutions declared, and why not say so? If it was not "galling," what was? if not "ominous," what could be? If we were to have a master, what matter who that master was?

Mr. Calloway gave some instances of oppression in his county, saying his people had been disarmed under a protence that the guns were wanted when such was not the case, and that the squirrels were devastating the corn while the guns that should have kept them under were lying in neglected piles, the government having had really no more use for them than a cow has with side pockets. (Laughter.)

Mr. Phillips said because this was our government was the very reason we should speak out against abuses, and as to the terms employed, where he believed a thing was robbery he would so call it.

The vote being taken on the proposition to strike out the second and third sections resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Baxter, Beam, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cuningham, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, W J Headen, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Duplin, Strong, Young—45.

Nays—Messrs Allison, Alford, Asheworth, Banks, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craig, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gaskins, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Harrison, J H Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Wamags, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Jenkins, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rogers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shipp, Shuber, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh, Wheeler, Young.

Nays—Messrs Baxter, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harris, Hassell, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Little, Love, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Shepherd Smith of Duplin

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 7th, 1864.

Editors Observer:—The snarl into which the election of Senator and Secretary of State became resolved seems to be in a fair way of unravelling itself through the medium of a little mutual concession on the part of the "straights" and "crookeds" of the dominant party. It is pretty certain that the requisite amount of wire pulling having been done, Hon. E G. Reade will have so tall a pole on Thursday next as to be able to take the Senatorial persimmon, while as to the Secretaryship of State it now appears that Mr. J. H. P. Rass has been making what the jockeys call "a waiting race" and will appear on the course on the next ballot, in such trim as to distance all competitors. Such at least is now the programme, but politics being very uncertain, it may be that a little more pulling of wires will result in another ticket. Yesterday's debate in the House was the most spicy yet had during the session and was listened to with deep interest by the ladies who crowded the galleries, and a large throng in the lobbies, no small portion of it being composed of Senators who adjourned early in order to enjoy the wordy fray. Judge Shepherd's speech was a fine effort, and in some parts even touching in its defence of the government. The large vote given for the resolutions, however, fifty majority, or over seventy-five per cent. of all the House on a full vote, would seem to verify the old adage of a man convinced against his will being of the same opinion still.

Since Monday last the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State has been in session here, or, to use its phraseology, holding its Annual Communication. The attendance is very full, ranging close on to 300 Delegates from the subordinate Lodges of the State. Among those present is Dr. Mackey, Past General Grand Master of the General Grand Lodge of the U. S., a gentleman well known for his enthusiastic devotion to the Order, and as a Masonic writer. He is now understood to be engaged on a Masonic Encyclopedia, to be comprised in from 15 to 20 volumes. While on this topic, mention may be made of the "Key Stone," a monthly Masonic Magazine lately started here by Wm. B. Smith & Co., of the Southern Field and Fireside. Dr. John McCormick, Commoner from Harnett, is understood to have been chosen Most Worshipful Grand Master for the next 12 months, and R. W. Best Esq. Senior Grand Warden. It is supposed the meeting will adjourn by the close of the present week.

The Examining Board, which during last Friday and Saturday inspected the hospitals, (and if report be true with no very grand results in the way of gathering men fit for duty,) starts to-day on a tour of all similar institutions in the State, going from this place first to Wake Forest.

Mr. Fowle is to make a speech to-day on his habeas corpus resolutions. It will appear in full in the Conservative a day or two after delivery.

In the Senate, to-day, a bill to incorporate Oak Hill Co[illegible] was read a second time. A message was rece[illegible] from the House transmitting bills in relation to the supply of salt; amendatory of the Militia and Home Guard acts; and to amend certain acts appointing tax collectors.

Mr. Phillips's resolutions in reference to impressment were read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The bill incorporating the Bingham School was passed. The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Company, with a capital stock of $100,000,—to be raised if desired to $150,000,—passed third reading.

In the Commons, to-day, the Speaker announced that he had ratified bills to incorporate the Wilson Academy, and to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to endorse and register certain bonds.

Mr. Fowle, of Wake, presented a memorial from the County Court of Wake, stating that there were 3500 persons—chiefly soldiers' families—in Wake dependent on charity for a support; that to support them would require the sum of $800,000 for the next twelve months, and that to see that this was properly expended would require the services of certain officials: wherefore it prayed that one clerk to each relief committee, one committeeman for each county district, and at least one purchasing agent for each county, be exempted from Home Guard duty. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, offered a resolution that the *First* N. C. Reg't of Volunteers be so enrolled in the State roll of honor, it now being known, by some re-classification, as the *Eleventh*.

Mr. Stipe presented resolutions of protest against the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty. [These resolutions endorse the resolutions of last session reprehending conscription, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, &c., inveigh against the "most absolute and despotic demand" for the control of the press, against the conscription of State officers, and other grievances, and call on the N. C. Congressional delegation to "protest against placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President." Should Congress confer such powers then these resolutions instruct Senators and Representatives "to withdraw from Congress and return to their homes."

Mr. S. D. Pool introduced a series of resolutions defending secession, declaring a willingness for peace on any envincement of such a desire by the U. S. government, stating that now Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Smith and Hood, with their gallant officers and men, are the best C. S. commissioners, and resolving that North Carolina will be true to her plighted faith.

Bills were introduced to allow Wm. Stewart, a free negro, to enslave himself; and to appropriate $2,000.000 for the relief of soldiers' families. T. P.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House did nothing in open session, went into secret session on Mr. Foote's motion, and, rumor says, passed the Habeas Corpus suspension bill by 5 majority.

On Monday both Houses were in secret session. In open session, in the Senate, Mr. Graham offered a resolution, agreed to, to inquire into the expediency of remitting the penalties incurred by the non-delivery of tithes of bacon due on, or prior to, the 1st of March, 1864, upon payment of the tithes actually due. In open session, in the House, Mr. J. M. Leach introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *Habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that it ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public safety imperatively demands it; that the people of this Confederacy are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension."

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, thereupon moved to go into secret session. Mr. Leach demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted affirmatively. Yeas, 53; nays, 34. Adjourned.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the Military Committee reported a bill providing for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications and other labor connected with the defence of the country. The bill makes all free negroes between 18 and 50 liable to duty, and authorises the hiring or impressment of 30,000 slaves between 18 and 45 cast, and 10,000 west of the Mississippi. The same committee reported a resolution requesting the State Legislatures to reduce the number of exempts, which was rejected. The House was in secret session.

Tory Raid.—A band of tories from the Crab Orchard, a notorious locality in upper East Tennessee, visited Mitchell county on Sunday the 20th ult. killed Jackson Stewart, former Sheriff of Yancey county, severely wounded Mr. Rob't Penland, and carried off 25 or 30 horses and a number of beef cattle.—*Asheville News, 6th.*

The Florida Affair.—We understand that information has been received here, on undoubted authority, that Brazil has notified the United States that she will make the seizure of the Florida a *casus belli* unless the crew and vessel are restored and ample apology made for the outrage. In this it is further understood that she will be supported by England and France.—*Richmond Dispatch, 6th.*

Foreign Items.—The London Index says that the new Confederate war steamer Shenandoah—supposed to be the Sea King—had gone out on service, fully armed and manned, and in excellent trim, to replace the Florida.

The New York emigrant ship Great Western was detained at Liverpool by the local authorities on the charge that a large number of the passengers were recruits for the Union army, enlisted at Lancashire, England.

An American citizen named Murphy had been arrested and committed to jail in Ireland, charged with being engaged in recruiting for the U. S. army.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that, in consequence of the recent capture, by a Federal cruiser, of a distinguished officer of Her Majesty's navy, while in command of a blockade runner, Mr. Seward addressed representations, through Lord Lyons, to the British Government, which have led to a stringent order on the subject from the Admiralty.

Our Army.—We notice in the papers an estimate that since the war began, 142,000 soldiers in connection with the Confederate army have been converted.

MARRIED,

In Warrenton, N. C, on the 1st inst., Col. JOHN D. BARRY, 18th N. C. Troops, to Miss FANNIE L., daughter of Col. John Jones, of Warwick county, Va.

In New Hanover, on 23d Nov'r, by Rev. D. B. Black, Major ROBT B. MacRAE to Miss SALLIE N. PRICE.

DIED,

Near Fayetteville, of consumption, 2d of Nov'r, Miss AGNES McLERAN, daughter of Archibald and Mary McLeran, aged 31 years.

In the Arsenal and Armory Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C., of typhoid fever on the 17th November 1864, Private WM. DAVID McINTOSH, member of Co. A, Ordnance Corps, son of D M. R. McIntosh, of Moore county, aged 18 years and 8 months.

Of dropsy, in Cumberland county, on the 10th Nov., MARTIN McPHERSON, late of Col. Murchison's company, (now Brooks's) 63d N. C. Cavalry, aged 43 years.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 26th of Oct., JOHN B. MORRISON, aged about 78 years.

At the residence of M. Jarrell, High Point, N C., 3d Dec'r, CHARLES E. KLUGE, son of Charles E. and Sarah C. Kluge, aged 13 months and 17 days.

Not lost but gone before. Com.

At the residence of Dr. Wm. A. Smith, at R. M. College, Nov'r 23, AUGUSTUS WELLES, second son of John P. and Willie A. Fuller, aged three years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—For some reason unknown to us it seems to be taken for granted—a foregone conclusion—that the Legislature will pass *some* resolutions in relation to peace, dignifying them, most inaptly, with the name of *peace* resolutions. If we might hope to reach the eye and the ear of members, we would earnestly implore them not to do anything of the kind. So far from promoting peace, all such movements have a directly opposite tendency and effect. Experience shows this too plainly to be denied. We all know that more than a year ago, when the first movements of that kind occurred in this State, by meetings held in several counties, the enemy were so greatly encouraged that at a meeting held by them at Washington, N. C., it was resolved to apply to their government for reinforcements to march to the interior of this State in the confident expectation (which these resolutions plainly authorized) of there meeting with a Union sentiment by which they expected to be welcomed. From that day to this, every movement of the so-called peace party in this and other States—mainly in this State and Georgia—has encouraged the enemy in like manner. See with what exultation the New York Herald received the resolutions offered in Congress ten days ago by Dr. Leach, and how it felt authorized to tell its readers that the "representatives of North Carolina" are "ready for peace upon the basis of the constitution of the United States." These representatives tell us that they only countenanced Mr. Leach's resolutions as an act of "courtesy" to their colleague. Fatal courtesy! since it encourages the enemy to believe that North Carolina is willing to go back to a Union which wronged her before she separated from it, but has wronged her a hundred fold-more since, and has openly proclaimed that it will wrong her a thousand fold more if she should be such a fool and bastard as to submit her neck to the yoke.

It is not easy to imagine a more unwise and unpatriotic movement than that of Dr. Leach, or a more inconsiderate one, to say the least, than that of his colleagues who countenanced it. He tells the enemy that it was "at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, and without mature deliberation," that the slave States separated from the yankees. This is not true in fact, for the slave States had been deliberating upon this very thing for forty years, deploring indeed the necessity which they saw and felt would arise to take the step of separation. The "unguarded moment" was when Lincoln dared to call upon North Carolina to assemble her citizens in arms to butcher their neighbors and friends who were identified with her in interest and feeling. It was no "unwise counsel" that refused to comply with this insolent call. On the contrary, it was the unanimous and noble resolution of a whole people, calm, determined and brave. It was not, as Dr. Leach asserts, the election of Abraham Lincoln that precipitated North Carolina out of the Union. North Carolina had wisely determined to submit to that election, as a constitutional result of our system, and with a hope to escape the "fearful consequences" of which Dr. Leach speaks. But she did not submit, and ought not to have submitted, to the tyrant's call upon her to help put down her sister States who had chosen to exercise a right which they claimed and which many even in the yankee States conceded to them. The cause of those States was her own cause, and she wisely and deliberately determined to fight for it, not against it.

Dr. Leach's assertions, therefore, are as false as his step was unwise and unpatriotic.

But the country could submit to all this, bad as it is, if it had no effect beyond the limits of the Confederacy. That, however, is far from being the case. On the contrary, every word he said encouraged the enemy to prosecute the war with more vigor, leading them to believe that it needed only stronger blows and additional outrages thoroughly to subdue North Carolina and bring her back under the dominion of Lincoln. And if that should be the decision or the fate of North Carolina, why not of all the other States of the Confederacy? We verily believe that the yankee people and government would long since have despaired and given up this contest, if they had not been encouraged by the movements and meetings and resolutions of the so-called peace men, in and out of this State, including the messages of Gov. Brown of Georgia, the speeches of Mr. Vice President Stephens and the letter of Mr. Boyce of South Carolina. Nothing but these, we feel assured, has served to keep up their hopes of success, against all the teachings of history, which assured them that a brave and united people determined to be free could not be enslaved, and against all the failures of nearly four years of desperate fighting and awful slaughter.

The South cannot give up this contest without utter and irretrievable ruin. The edicts of confiscation of all their property have gone forth from the yankee Congress and Executive, and bitter experience has already shown that they would be doomed to be the slaves of slaves if they stop short of independence. Even Dr. Leach and his courteous friends are satisfied of that; for it is not three weeks since they recorded their votes for the resolution which passed Congress unanimously, declaring—

"That it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States, in humble reliance on Almighty God, to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens."

Such being their solemn resolution, why will Dr. Leach and his friends take any step which manifestly interferes with the overthrow of their unalterable determination? Do they pretend to justify their peace resolutions by expressing a doubt of the wish of President Davis to conclude a peace at the very earliest practicable moment? Impossible. They cannot believe—there is not a man in the Confederacy that believes—that the President has any interest or wish to be compared with his interest in making peace and his desire to do so. The offices which he has held, the reputation he has acquired, especially in the world beyond the Confederacy, all sink into insignificance in comparison with the fame which would attach to his name during life and for all time, the blessings which would be showered upon his head, if he could accomplish a peace with the enemy which would secure that final separation from them which Dr. Leach and his colleagues declare to be not less *their* unalterable determination than it is known to be his. He has repeatedly endeavored to open negotiations, and has constantly declared his readiness to do so. If the enemy will not negotiate with *him*, knowing that he has the constitutional power, why should any one hope that they will negotiate with those who confessedly have no power on the subject? We feel altogether confident that they would before this have met his propositions to negotiate if it had not been for the encouragement given to them by the so-called peace men.

We are no partisans of President Davis. All our lives we have been opposed to his political opinions, and never expect to be otherwise than opposed to them. We never had any intercourse with him, personal or official, and never expect to have any. We are not in the habit of praising him, for it is not always that we could do it conscientiously. Nor are we in the habit of abusing him, for that might foster disaffection to the great cause. And so far as we can hope to help that cause, so far do we support the President and the Administration—just so far and no farther. We do believe—we have not a shadow of doubt—that the President is anxious to make peace, that he will never lose an opportunity to secure that great blessing, and that it is only through him, the true constitutional agent, that we can ever hope to secure it.

We implore the Representatives of the people of North Carolina, therefore, in the Legislature and in Congress, to refrain, like sensible men and true patriots, from all resolutions, and speeches, and acts, that may encourage the enemy, depress our own people, and postpone or defeat the accomplishment of the "unalterable determination" of all to secure the independence of the Confederacy.

A WARNING VOICE.—We have reason to believe that the eminent citizen alluded to in the following paragraph from the Raleigh Conservative is the Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM.

"Perhaps it may not be out of place, and we do not intend to violate confidence, to allude to the views in a private letter of a distinguished citizen of the State, whose position entitles him to the entire confidence of our people, and to none more than to the confidence of the *Conservative*. The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present posture of our affairs in his opinion requires the most delicate and cautious action and the wisest reserve. Improper impressions upon the enemy, as well as irritation and division among ourselves, must both be avoided."

Gov. Graham possesses the confidence of the people of North Carolina, not only of the party with which he has acted, but of all parties. The influence of his clear head, calm temper and sound judgment has heretofore been felt in every position in which he has chosen to exert them. It may not be improper now to say, (since we see it alluded to in a Raleigh paper,) that a speech delivered by him in one of the caucusses held during the last Legislature so effectually killed off the miserable peace movements which afflicted and disgraced that period, that they were never heard of again. Gov. Graham is now the same that he was then—jealous of the honor of his State and devoted to the cause of his country. We trust that his influence will not be less now than then, with all who have that honor and that cause at heart, and that the resolutions of Mr. Pool, and even the less objectionable resolutions of Mr. Fowle will be allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

ENCOURAGING *to Lincoln!*—See the resolutions of Mr. Stipe of Forsyth, and some other things, done and likely to be done, in our Legislature. With what delight these things will be heralded all over yankeedom! They will be regarded as an invitation to the kindly hospitalities of North Carolina, and will probably bring an army to kill, lay waste and destroy. Where are we drifting?

HOOD AND THOMAS.—We think our readers may dismiss any anxiety caused by the yankee accounts of the fight at Franklin, Tennessee. They commenced by claiming that Hood had been defeated with a loss of 6000 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners, and their own loss only 500. Subsequently they reduced our loss considerably and swelled their own, but still claimed a great victory. Let us see now this is. The fight commenced at 4 P. M. and ended at dark. How did the yankees find out what our loss was? Did they retain possession of the field of battle? No. They retreated, according to their own accounts, during that same night, to Nashville, a full day's march of nearly 20 miles, destroying a bridge behind them to retard Hood's pursuit. But Hood's army followed and the very next day was skirmishing with the enemy within three miles of Nashville. This is a queer result of a great victory—to whip an army and forthwith run from it with all their might, taking care to obstruct pursuit by the whipped army!

We have at no time been so encouraged about Hood's movement as by these yankee accounts.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.—This affair near Grahamville, S. C., appears to have been of much importance. In addition to the Charleston Mercury's account, which we copy, the Savannah Republican, whose Editor visited the battle field, saw 8 or 10 dead yankees floating in the swamp, 6 dead negroes piled on top of one another in a ditch, 1 dead Colonel and 60 or 70 men in the space of about an acre; and many traces where dead and wounded had been carried off. The enemy's loss is estimated at 500 to 1000. The road and woods for miles was strewed with clothing, canteens, &c., thrown away in the yankee flight at night; while in their camp, 2 miles from the battle field, they left any quantity of provisions, liquors, blankets, overcoats, &c.

This handsome victory over some 5,000 yankees was gained by a small force chiefly of Georgia militia.

From Richmond and Petersburg.—There is no longer any doubt that Grant has been reinforced by the Sixth corps, and that he will, in a few days, make another demonstration on our lines.

Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

There are good indications of a movement by Grant. That he will attempt a grand, general attack, is not probable, unless the canal is finished; but that he will again attempt to seize "important advantages" on the extremities of both wings—White Oak Swamp and the Southside railroad—is one of the most probable of all probable things.—*Examiner, 6th.*

The yankees have pulled down for the purpose of building winter quarters all the residences between battery No. 5 and City Point.—*Pet. Express, 6th.*

CONFEDERATE BONDS IN ENGLAND.—A letter from London, Nov. 12th, published in the New York Herald, says:

"Rebel bonds are going up, and greenbacks down."

Gen. L. S. Baker.—The Raleigh Conservative learns from a private source that our recent victory at Grahamville, S. C., was achieved by the gallant Gen. L. S. Baker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Dec'r 7.—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 5th and the Baltimore American of the evening of that day have been received.

The Herald says that the armies of Thomas and Hood still confront each other before Nashville, but no general engagement has yet occurred. [Thomas's army] encircles Nashville on the south in strong defensive works. The rebels are 2 miles distant and have thrown up intrenchments. Their lines are visible from the house-tops of Nashville.

Johnsonville has been evacuated by the yankees.

A Nashville telegram of the 4th says: A rebel deserter who came in to-day reports that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee published orders to his men on Friday morning, complimenting them for their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville they would soon be enabled to enter and take possession of the vast amount of stores contained therein.

Hon. James Speed of Kentucky succeeds Mr. Bates as U. S. Attorney General.

Gold sold in New York at the first board on the 5th inst. at 238.

Congressional Proceedings.—RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill increasing the salaries of District Judges to $5000. Nothing else of interest occurred in open session. The House, also, after adopting several resolutions of inquiry, went into secret session.

Sherman's Movements.—Official intelligence has been received that Sherman is at last moving towards the Atlantic coast in earnest. His objective point is believed to have been at length discovered; but it is deemed injudicious to mention it yet awhile. The prospect is that there will be a battle within the next three or four days which will decide the question whether Sherman is to reach the coast in safety.—*Richmond Dispatch, 6th.*

THE LOSS OF THE AD-VANCE.—A writer in the Richmond Sentinel, (confirmed by the Wilmington Journal,) denies that this State ship was captured in consequence of having her coal taken by the Tallahassee, for that no coal was so taken from her.

Notice to Tax Payers of Moore County.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places to receive the Property & per cent. Tax, the Soldiers' Tax, and the Tax for Tithes of 1863, which was not delivered, to-wit:

At Arch'd Kelly's, on Wednesday 14th Dec 1864;
At Martin Steffield's, Thursday 15th;
At Thos W. Ritter's, Friday 16th;
At the Alston place, Saturday 17th;
At D. M. McIntosh's, Monday 19th;
At John Sheppard's, Tuesday 20th;
At N. McK. McNeill's, Wednesday 21st;
At D. Graham's, Thursday 22d;
At Carthage, Friday and Saturday 23d and 24th.

All who have not paid their taxes will do well to attend and settle, as the law will be enforced.

The Assessors for the Tax in Kind will also attend to receive the Tithe lists of Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Fodder, Hay, Molasses made of Cane or Sorghum, Peas, Leather, &c. The farmers should list their entire crop of 1864, including what has been consumed, or they will be considered liable to the Tax in Kind by the Assessors, &c.

ALEX. KELLY,
Collector 32d District N. C.

Dec'r 1 90 1t*2t

Confederate Tax Notice for Harnett Co.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following named times and places for the purpose of collecting the 5 per cent. and soldiers' tax:

Tax payers of Upper Little River and Stewart's Creek will meet me at Lillington on Monday and Tuesday 12th and 13th Dec.

Those of Johnsonville and Barbecue, at Barbecue on Wednesday 14th.

Those of Buckhorn and Hector's Creek, at Mrs. Arnold's on Tuesday 15th.

Those of Neill's Creek, at R. Matthew's Mill Friday 16th Dec.

Those of Averasboro' and the Grove, at R. Turlington's Saturday 17th.

The 5 per cent. Tax will be collected in 4 per cent. certificates or currency.

Soldiers' Tax only in new issue.

A full attendance is respectfully requested.

C. C BARBEE, Collector 21st Dist.

Nov'r 29. 89 2t*2t

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from my house on the night of the 16th November 1864, a LARGE TRUNK with a small tin trunk inside of it. There were in the trunks mostly in the tin trunk, about $500 in bank bills and gold and silver, besides several hundred dollars in Confederate notes and all my deeds for land, and several notes of hand and other papers. Part of the money, $148 in Bank bills, belonged to my son L. B. Tew, and was sealed up in an envelope with his name on it. Part belonged to my son J. M. Tew, and part to my son W. H. Tew with their names on the packages. All these were left with me when they started for the army in April 1862.

Among the notes was one on Wm. B. Surles for $423 18, made in March last, payable six months after date; another on him for $400, made in February last, and payable one day after date; one against Hector McNeill of Harnett county for $150, made two or three years ago; one against Jesse Tew for $50 payable in Bank bills, made two or three years ago; one against Acril M. Byrd for $21 10, made about five years ago. And several other notes for smaller amounts. All payable to the subscriber. The makers of these notes are hereby forbidden to pay them to any one but myself, and all persons are cautioned not to trade for them.

I will give $500 reward for the recovery of the stolen property, or for evidence sufficient to convict the thief.

LOWDEN TEW

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland Co., Dec 2 90*2t*2

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dana & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 5 86*tf

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ⅓ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hinkle's patent. Persons w

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 8D CAVALRY, A. N. V.
Dec'r 5th, 1864.

Messrs Editors:—The "Indian Summer" has passed and the silent beauties of "the yellow leaf" lie strewn and mouldering on the ground. Winter—cold, ruthless winter—has, it would seem, begun in earnest, notwithstanding the occasional days of sunshine now and then intervening.

Since my last communication but little has occurred to our command of interest sufficient to merit notice. The enemy makes occasional dashes on our pickets, but so far has not been at all repaid for his trouble. On Thursday, 1st inst, the enemy in considerable force of cavalry and artillery made a flank movement on Stony Creek Station, capturing over a hundred prisoners including seven men and one Lieutenant from our Regt. They burned the station so far as they could in so short a time. But our losses there are not near so heavy as some seem to think. The corn that had been brought to that point in sacks for our cavalry, refused to burn, except the cotton sack, and consequently has been gathered up and used since then. However slight our loss in stores was there, the whole affair, look at it as we may, is no compliment to our cavalry But we will let "bygones be bygones," and try to do better next time. Indeed I am confident that they will not be able to get through another such expedition, with as little trouble as they did on the 1st of December.

The army here has about concluded that campaigning for the year has ended in Virginia, and we are now thinking how we can make ourselves comfortable for the winter that is now upon us, and at the same time preparing for whatever necessity may be upon us next spring. If the yankee tribe thought to dismay us by the election of Lincoln, their thoughts have betrayed them into a fatal mistake, for we are generally *gratified* at the result We reason upon it in this way: Lincoln has tried war-making for four years and has made a botch of it. The anti-Lincolnites, and *more besides*, realize the fact so far that they will be unwilling to furnish many more men for him to butcher or means for him to squander. McClellan might have rallied once more the drooping war spirit at the North, but Lincoln can never do it. He has played his best card and *last* trump. Yet it is necessary for the Federal Army to be vastly recruited if they would hold their present ground next spring against this old army as it is now reinforced; for it is conceded by every body here that Lee will open the campaign in the spring with a larger and better army than he had at the Wilderness or Spottsylvania. The yankees must be largely reinforced or be whipped Can it be reinforced much under Lincoln? We believe not. He may and *will* call, but few will answer. He may draft as he has done, and send them to the front, but they will come sworn not to fight, and will upon the first opportunity pass to the front and *beyond* into our lines, as they have been doing for some months past *They* will avail but little. So we hope and so we think. And unless some unexpected disaster befall our arms very soon to break the Southern spirit, we may look with fond anticipation to the future. At present our army is largely increased and in good health and spirits. We would do well to take courage and go ahead.

More anon. NEMINE.

Tories in Burke.—We learn from a private letter to us from Burke county, that on last Saturday night the tories and deserters set fire to Capt. James D. Glass's house, and it consumed his dwelling and every article of property he possessed. Capt. G, we are informed, has been an active agent in hunting up the deserters, and it is said they had sworn to burn him out. He was in Camp at the time, with the Home Guard; and his wife had gone to see her sister on the night of the burning. Mr. Glass's home is near Icard Station, in Burke county

Our correspondent further states that there are a set of thieves in the South Mountains near by, who are nightly committing depredations of one kind or another. They are 25 or 30 in number. The leader is said to be one Calvin Loel, who has been caught two or three times and carried to the front; but he runs away as soon as he is released. There is no doubt they are in regular communication with the East Tennessee tories, who are kept thoroughly informed of every movement on this side the Ridge

Salisbury Watchman.

From Eastern Carolina.—We learn that the enemy, some 300 strong, landed from their gun boats in Chowan river, on Sunday ast, and proceeded to Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, where they destroyed all of our Commissary stores, and carried off a number of horses and mules.—*Ral Conservative, 8th.*

Masonic.—The Grand Lodge of North Carolina closed its annual session on Wednesday night. The following are the officers for the next year:

Grand Master, John McCormick, of Harnett. Deputy Grand Master, Eugene Grissom, of Granville. Grand Senior Warden, R W Best, of Greene. Grand Junior Warden, David H. Stephenson, of Wake. Grand Chaplain, James McDaniel, of Fayetteville. Grand Senior Deacon, R. V. Blackstock, of Buncombe. Grand Junior Deacon, W. W. Dunn, of Lenoir. Grand Secretary, William T. Bain, of Raleigh. Grand Treasurer, C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh. Grand Tyler, J. M. Betts, of Raleigh.

Raleigh Conservative.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Lincolnton, on the 30th ultimo. R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, was re-elected President, and the former Board of Directors, for the most part, continued.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Clothing for the Confederate Prisoners.—Col. Ould, commissioner of exchange, has received official information that Gen Beale of the Confederate army, a prisoner of war, has been paroled by the Yankee authorities and assigned to the duty of superintending the arrangements for distributing to the Confederate prisoners the clothing to be furnished them under the late agreement between the Confederate and Federal Governments. The arrangements are nearly completed. An exchange of prisoners is now going on at Charleston.

Richmond Dispatch.

Yankee Encounter with a Woman.—Some few days since, a small raiding party passed through a portion of Isle of Wight county. Three of the number stopped at a house where several ladies were residing, and requested that they should have a very fine horse saddled up, which was grazing in the yard at the time. One of them expressed great admiration of the animal, and was very anxious to see him under saddle. Suspecting their motive the lady of the house declined to accede to their request, but the servants were forced to obey their commands. As soon as the horse was saddled the spokesman of the party mounted him and was about to ride off, when he was attacked by the lady, dismounted and felled to the ground by a stick. Though she was struck several times by the fellow, she managed to keep him down, until her horse, frightened by the scuffle, ran away and escaped.—*Petersburg Express.*

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Senator.—Hon. T. S. Ashe of Anson was elected last Thursday:

The following was the vote in the Senate:—

For Hon T S Ashe—Mr Speaker, and Messrs Alcock, Bryson, Courts, Crump Ellis Grier, Hall, Harris Kirby, Leitch, Lindsay McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patton, Pitchford, Powell Smith Speight, Stringfield, Taylor Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne—27.

For Hon E G Reade—Messrs Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Barry, Blount, Dick, Jones Lassiter, Long Mann, Matthews, Odom, Pool, Sanders, Snead, Warren, Winstead—17

For Hon Jno A Gilmer—Messrs Horton, March and Patterson—3.

The following was the vote in the Commons:

For Mr Ashe—Messrs Allston, Austin, Bason, Baxter, Bochurr, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabe, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cuninghan, Dargan Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Edens, Erwin Faison, Farmer, Gashins, Gidney, Grier, Hardin, Harrell, Hawes, William J Hayden, Joyner, Jukkins Lane Latham, Lewis Little, Love, McLean, Mayoby, Outterbridge, Patton, Polk, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Darlington, Stancill, Strong, Vann, Worsley, Wooten—61

For Mr Reade—Mr Speaker, Messrs Allison, Alford, Amis, Ashworth, Banks Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Capp, Cowles, Craige, Duke, Fiynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, J H Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McEachen, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Snipe, Waugh Wheeler—53

For Mr Smith—Messrs Bond of Gates, Duke and Pool—3

For Mr Gilmer—Messrs Shober and Lowe—2

Secretary of State.—Charles R. Thomas Esq., of Carteret, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was this day nominated for Sec'y of State, and on the first ballot elected.

The following was the vote in the Senate:—

For Mr Thomas—Messrs Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Barry, Blount, Crump, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Mann, March, Matthews, Odom, Patton, Sanders, Smith, Snead, Warren, Whitford and Wynne—23

For Mr Farribault—Mr Speaker, and Messrs Aycock, Bryson, Courts, Ellis, Grier Hall, Harris, Kirby, Long, McCorkle, McEachen, Miller, Patterson, Pitchford, Powell, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Wiggins, and Wright—21

For Mr Ray—Mr Straughan—1

The following is the vote in the Commons:—

For Mr Thomas—Mr Speaker, Messrs Allison, Alford, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Best Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Capp, Cowles, Craige, Duke, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, J H Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Joyner, Lowe, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McEachen, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Pool, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Snipe, Waugh Wheeler—55

For Mr Faribault—Allston, Baxter, Beam, Banbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabe, Carson of Rutherford Cobb Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cuninghan, Dargan Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Edens, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gashins, Gidney, Grier, Godfrey, Harris, Hassel, Hawes, W J Headen, Herbert, Jukkins, Lane, Lewis, Little, Love, McAden, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong, Vann, Wooten—58.

Scattering—3

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm H Jones of this city, who has kindly given up the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bus, 28 lbs		$5 00
" " unpeeled, " "		3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	12 50
"	without " "	10 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, "	10 00
Beef,	fresh, net, per lb	1 00
"	fresh, gross, per lb,	50
"	salted, "	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per lb	8 00
"	adamantine, per lb	3 75
Chains,	trace, per pair	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 cs to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per lb	4 50
Corn.	unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs	5 00
Corn meal,	sacks not included, per bus of 60 lbs	5 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 yds to lb, per yard	80
Flour,	extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 pounds	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs	37 50
"	fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hats,	wool, each	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hides,	dry, exnrs, per lb	5 00
"	dry, "	2 50
"	green, "	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, pr head	1000 00
"	" 2d " "	800 00
"	" 3d " "	600 00
House rent,	per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round per ton of 2000 lbs	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs	400 00
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per lb	20
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per lb	2 75
Leather,	sole, per lb	6 00
"	upper, "	7 00
"	harness, "	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	8 00
"	sorghum, "	10 00
Mules,	1st class per head,	1000 00
"	2d " "	800 00
"	3d " "	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
"	" unbaled, " "	4 50
"	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
"	shelled, per bus	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1 75
Onions,	per bus	8 00
Oxen, work	1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
" "	2d " "	800 00
"	cow, per bus of 60 lbs	7 50
Peas,	Irish, " "	4 00
Potatoes,	sweet, " "	4 00
"	peeled, per bus 38 lbs	8 50
Peaches, dried,	unpeeled " "	5 00
"	fresh, nett per lb	2 00
Pork,	salted "	2 50
"	gross	1 40
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	8 00
"	common near town, per head, per month	5 00
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
"	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	50 00
Rice,	new, per lb	50
"	old, "	40
Rye,	good, per bus of 56 lbs	5 00
Sacks,	two bus, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Skirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard	1 80
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 3½ yds to lb, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yds lb, per yard	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bus 50 lbs	20 00
"	Liverpool, " "	35 00
"	Virginia, " "	25 00
Steel,	cast, per lb	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per lb	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head	35 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per lb	1 00
"	soft, "	75
Shucks,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bus of 22 lbs	75
Skip stuff,	" " of 37 lbs	1 40
Tea,	black, per lb	5 00
"	green, "	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 cs to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco, No 1	Extra	8 00
"	1 "	2 50
Tobacco, No 2,		1 75
Tobacco Lugs		1 25
Tallow,	clean, per lb	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon	2 00
"	manufactured, per gallon	1 00
Whiskey,	good "	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bus of 60 lbs	7 50
Wheat bran,	per bus of 17 lbs	60
Wool,	washed, per lb	8 00
"	unwashed, "	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
" "	wood axle, 2 " " "	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	7 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 50
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practicable, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth of his surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will only prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments".

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed.

Intending agents must furnish good and satisfactory sureties for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) B. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Brookville, N C.
Comm'rs Appraisement for State N C

WM. H. JONES, Umpire
Raleigh Dec'r 1864 92-3t

Tax in Kind.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4th Congressional District N. C.,
Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1864.

I HEREBY give notice to the producers of Cumberland county who may be due the Government anything as Tax in Kind for the year 1864, that from this date 10 cts per 100 lbs per mile will be promptly paid parties for hauling their produce to this Depot for all distances over eight miles Persons delivering their produce as above indicated will be aiding their country as well as receiving a liberal compensation for the same

Grain bags will be furnished to producers on application at this office J. M. WILLIAMS,
91-tf Agent for Cumberland county

Chatham County.

ALL Confederate Tax Payers are hereby notified that the list, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assessors can be examined by applying to J. A. Womack, Assessor, at Pittsborough, for fifteen days from date. I will attend at my office in Pittsboro, to receive any appeals that may be taken as to erroneous valuation and enumeration, on the 20th inst

I will attend to receive the taxes due at the following times and places:

Pittsboro',	20th and 21st	Dec'r 1864
Graywood,	22d	" "
Council's,	23d	" "
At Home,	24th	" "
Silk Hope,	26th	" "
Dan'l Hackney's, Esq	27th	" "
Locust Grove,	28th	" "

The above appointments are made with a view to accommodate those who have 4 per cent. Certificates or money of the old issue on hand.

I will give further notice of the times I will attend at the usual places of collecting taxes not mentioned above.

One of the Assessors will attend with me to receive returns from those who had failed to list their property.

J M BYNUM, Collector 31st Dist N C.
Pittsboro', Dec'r 3. 91-12D

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having, at September Term, A. D. 1864 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm Henry Smith, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment DAVID MURPHY, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court, to that effect, I shall, on the 28th day of December next, at the late residence of Wm. Henry Smith, dec'd, expose to Public Sale the Personal Property belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Buggy, 1 Horse, 1 Timber Wagon, Hogs, Cattle, &c. Persons hiring to us as tax will be hired for next year.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock

DAVID MURPHY, Adm'r.
Dec'r 6. 91ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term, A. D. 1864 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, qualified as Executor on the estate of Thomas W. Fort, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment. W. J. NANCE, Ex'r,

Further Notice.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court, to that effect, I shall on the 26th day of December next, at the late residence of the late Thomas W. Fort, at foot of Hay Mount, expose to Public Sale the Personal Property belonging to said estate, consisting of 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Cart and Harness, Cotton Yarn, Tobacco, Household Furniture, Farming Tools, &c, &c.

The House will be rented at the same time for the year 1865 It will do for a store and dwelling

The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

W. J. NANCE, Ex'r.
JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 5 91ts

Dwelling for Rent on Hay Mount.

ON the 1st Jan'y 1865, on the Centre Plank Road, known as the Lilly place. The house contains 6 rooms, 4 fire places There is a good large kitchen and 2 buildings for servants, with large garden.

AUG W. STEEL
Dec'r 5. 91-2t

Soda! Soda!!

4 KEGS BI-CARBONATE SODA Just received and for sale by N A STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
Dec'r 7 91-2t

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 78-13mpd

Devastations in Fauquier and Loudoun.—UPPERVILLE, Dec 1, 1864.—This country never knew what suffering was until now. Although two large yankee armies have passed through, during the war, and though we have been afflicted by numerous raids, something was always left to live on. But this time nearly every thing has been burned or carried off All the mills, barns, stables, hay stacks, grain stacks, corn cribs, and even the corn shocks in the field, have been committed to the flames. It was the most awful sight I ever beheld, when, from the Blue Ridge, I witnessed the country for twenty miles in a blaze

Some three thousand of the yankee cavalry crossed the Ridge at Ashby's and Snickers' Gaps, and commenced the work of destruction They have driven off all the stock of every description that they could lay hands on, not leaving a cow for even the poorest woman. The officer in command was said to be Gen. Merritt; but whatever his name, no fiends from hell could act worse than did he and his men.

Their excuse was, they wished to burn out Mosby; but they pursued the same course elsewhere, as witness their conduct in the Valley. One of their officers told me that, as they could not whip us by fighting, they would starve us out How can we ever *think* of a yankee but with abhorrence? I trust in God that, in His good time, He will punish them for their wickedness.

Correspondence Richmond Sentinel.

The Sentinel itself says they were entirely indiscriminate in their attentions, confounding all distinctions between "Secesh" and "Union" Indeed, the heavies blows fell upon the "Unionists," both because their settlement was broken in upon, and because they had most to be plundered of or destroyed They had not been molested by our troops, and had refused to sell for Confederate money; so that they had large stocks on hand for the faggot of their friends, the yankees. The effect of this treatment is said to have been most salutary; and many a misguided person has had a very edifying view of the character of the strangers he has been bestowing his sympathies upon, in preference to his neighbors and kinsmen.

The Yankees at Milledgeville.—A letter in the Constitutionalist, from Milledgeville, gives some account of the outrages perpetrated by the yankees in that city. An indiscriminate plunder of houses was inaugurated. Gold watches, silver plate, clothing—anything and everything that could tempt cupidity was stolen. In their lust for gold they frequently maltreated persons of both sexes, thinking to extort by torture. Cows, chickens and horses were slaughtered most wantonly. The magazine was blown up The State House was much defaced; carpets and desks were hacked to pieces, and books strewn broadcast. Out of the carpets they made horse blankets The most dreadful thing was their violence to the ladies. At least six or seven suffered the last extremity. One young girl became crazed in consequence, and has been sent to the Asylum. Other ladies were stripped of their garments, and, in such a plight, compelled to play the piano, and, in the event of a refusal, switched unmercifully. Let Georgians remember these things in the day of battle! Our people are more defiant and more united than ever. Some admit of a taint of reconstruction heretofore, but now they raise the cry of independence or death. Our women, especially, are more nerved than ever to work, to suffer, and to pray for our cause. In this sense the march of Sherman through Georgia will accomplish good. Another good sign: the people are not depressed as when Donelson and Vicksburg fell, but more hopeful of final results than they have heretofore been under reverses.

Yankee Outrages in Jones County, Georgia.—Citizens of this county write to the Augusta Chronicle of the 6th:—

They remained in the county about one week. Our condition can scarcely be imagined. To say that the cruel enemy have left universal ruin and desolation in their track would but imperfectly convey the truth. Everything has been swept as with a storm of fire and the "besom of destruction." One third of Clinton is in ashes. The Court House is left, but the records destroyed. The country around is one wide waste of destruction. Corn cribs, gin-houses, mills, barns, and many residences are all for the most part gone. Those who remained at home had most of their clothing and furniture spared, but everything out of doors was given up to indiscriminate plunder. Hogs, cattle, horses, mules, milch cows and poultry of every kind were slaughtered or driven off without exception. Nearly all of the bacon, corn, fodder, wheat, flour, syrup, &c., was taken or destroyed. All the farms in their track are desolated—fences torn down, ratis burned, wagons, carriages, buggies, outhouses, and all dwellings not occupied at the time, sharing the same fate. The enemy has gone, but he has left desolation in his track. There is but one spirit left in the breast of the people, so far as we can learn, and that is an undying hatred towards the yankees, and eternal resistance to their tyrannical sway.

The Desolators.—Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever it goes. Throughout the whole line of march the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous retribution awaits the vandals.

A gentleman who reached here from the upcountry yesterday, says the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging or pillaging at every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut-throats per day. He was a prisoner for a day and in the midst of the yankee army. He says that many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and the war, and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a Lieutenant say that if he had his way, he would break his sword in three pieces and go home perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged.

Savannah Republican

In their route they destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, cribs and gin houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton, implements, etc, and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes.

Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children.

Millen.—By reference to the map, we find that it is, by an air line, 57 miles from Savannah 120 from Charleston, and 97 from Darien, at which place it is now thought Sherman is aiming. Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th of November, and, reaching Millen on the 2d of December, he has travelled 165 miles in twenty days, an average of eight miles per day. Travelling at the same rate, he would reach Savannah on the 9th inst., or, if he goes to Darien, may be expected there about the 15th, provided he meets with no delays by the way.

Yankee raids in East Louisiana.—Information has been received of a yankee raid from Baton Rouge on Clinton, Summit and Brookhaven, Louisiana, in which the enemy carried off one hundred and fifty prisoners, several hundred mules and negroes, and three pieces of cannon. About the 25th ultimo they again left Baton Rouge, 5,000 strong, crossed the Amite river, and moved in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, upon which, it is presumed, they design a descent.—*Richmond Enquirer, 8th.*

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The pertinacious manner in which the gallant Wheeler has hung upon the flanks and rear of the powerful army now invading our State, at tacking them by day and by night, when they least expect it, and keeping watch over all their movements, should entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every Georgian, and the praise of all his countrymen From the departure from Atlanta up to the present hour, he has kept on their track and bayed them at every step of their progress. They believed when their expedition moved that there was no such enemy to harrass them, and to him we are indebted for the delays and hindrances that are likely to prove the ruin of our barbarous and cruel foe.

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass and distract the invaders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now ready for Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th instant, a battle was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and is therefore worthy of some particular mention The 14th yankee corps, united with Kilpatrick's entire cavalry force, made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault, Wheeler's line was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges, and sometimes from behind breastworks. Finally, Wheeler finding himself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were very heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a Colonel who was taken in a hand-to-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men, but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Col. Graves, who on the occasion was acting as Brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curiosity, but would do no good, to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way through the entire distance.

Savannah Republican, 6th.

Gentlemen from below state that the enemy advanced towards Waynesboro on Sunday from below with both a cavalry and infantry force, and succeeded in driving Wheeler back some distance. It is thought that this movement was made by Sherman in order to protect his flank; or perhaps to protect the ferries on the river in case he does not succeed in capturing Savannah. It is also stated that Sherman has divided his forces—two corps being on the other side of the Ogechee. Both bodies at the last accounts were moving in the direction of Savannah. This movement on the part of Sherman will give him an opportunity to retreat towards Brunswick in case his Savannah movement is not successful.

Augusta Chronicle, 6th.

A gentleman who left this city for Macon last Wednesday as bearer of official dispatches returned to this city last evening He says he saw but few burned houses along the route. Most of the gin houses, however, were destroyed. The Yankees swept the country clean of horses, mules and other kinds of stock According to his account Middle Georgia must truly indeed be a desolate country. The yankees have swept it of everything they desired, and our stragglers have appropriated what is left.—*Ib.*

From Gen. Hood.—The latest direct advices from Gen. Hood are contained in a telegram received yesterday at the War Department, from Gen. Beauregard which says:—

"Gen. Hood telegraphs from Columbia, Tennessee, 28th ultimo:—

"The enemy evacuated Columbia last night, and had retreated towards Nashville. Our army is moving forward."

No mention is made of the "repulse" announced in the yankee papers, and we may be sure, if Gen. Hood deemed the resistance met with at Columbia unworthy of report, that the subsequent affair at Franklin did not assume the magnitude which yankee telegraphists would have us to believe. We will have Gen. Hood's version of that affair in a day or two.—*Rich Examiner, 8th.*

Capture of Trains near Huntsville, Ala.—Gen Beauregard has officially informed the War Department that Gen Roddy reports from Decatur the evacuation by the enemy of Huntsville, Alabama, and Athens, Tenn, and the capture by Lt. Col. Windis of two locomotives, with tenders, twenty cars and a pontoon bridge, mostly in good order. Col. Windis's report to Gen Roddy, dated at Decatur, 28th ult., says that he entered Huntsville at daylight that day with a Lieutenant and two men, secured the neighborhood, found no enemy, and returned just as the train, conveying *two hundred* negro soldiers, came in from the east. With one man he attacked the engineer and stopped the train, pretending to have a regiment near by. *The negroes stampeded!* The gallant Lieut. Colonel and his assistant did not pursue.—*Ib.*

Movements in the West.—An official telegram at the War Department informs us that "scouts report that Gen. Steele, with 15,000 troops, landed at Memphis on the 24th ult., and went up the river on the 26th." It is supposed they will reinforce Thomas. Admitting that several thousand troops went up the river from Memphis on the 26th, with Nashville as their destination, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the journey before them will not be completed before the fate of the beleaguered city is decided. From Memphis to Cairo, by the river, the distance is 250 miles, and from Cairo to Nashville, by water, the distance is nearly 300 miles.—*Rich. Ex., 8th*

Matters around Plymouth, N. C.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 5th says: Commodore Macomb reconnoitered the Roanoke river last week. The rebels were found strongly entrenched at Rainbow Bluff, twenty miles above Plymouth. A new ram of rebel manufacture has been built and finished on the Neuse river. She is known to be larger and heavier than the Albemarle. She may be expected to pay our gunboats a visit at any day. Admiral Porter has everything in readiness to give this new ram a fitting reception.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129 for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent Confederate Bonds,—issued 4th March 1864.—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C S. Depositary at Fayetteville, N C, in my favor, has been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made for a Duplicate. BENJAMIN INMAN.
Leesville, Dec'r 7. 92-6tpd

WAR NEWS

Yankee Raid near Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—A heavy force of the enemy, consisting infantry, artillery and some cavalry, left our front last night, and are reported to day moving down the Jerusalem plank road, 20 miles from town.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—The raiding column, consisting of the 2d and 5th corps with a large cavalry force in advance, crossed the Nottoway last night and struck off through Sussex. There was skirmishing to day between their cavalry and ours at Jarrett's.

From Richmond.—There is no longer any doubt that the fleet of transports now escorting the Potomac bore troops to Grant; for they have come up the James and delivered their troops. The numbers thus added to Grant's army are not known to us. They are supposed to be somewhere between six and ten thousand This reinforcement signifies battle, almost immediate. The condition of the canal is unknown to us, except by the statement of deserters, who declare that it is really finished, and that it can be made ready for use by a few hours labor We have no doubt at all that an assault will soon be delivered.

The yankees on Monday threw an hundred-pound shell at the Howlett House battery and killed a dog Our batteries replied, and an iron bolt from one of the heaviest guns struck a yankee iron clad, ripping off the iron like the bark from a tree struck by lightning. The iron clad settled down, and yesterday was reported to have sunk.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

Virginia.—RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—The Legislature met yesterday The Governor's Message recommends that the entire male population of the State be embodied to co operate in our great struggle. And he declares that he would employ the slaves to fight the negroes in the yankee army and the yankees themselves, the question being whether the yankees shall use them against us, or we against them He recommends that the State borrow gold from the banks to buy Confederate currency at 20 for 1—gold to be returned at end of the war. He also recommends the regulation by law of prices of all commodities.

Yankee Items.—RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—U. S. papers of the 6th report no change in the situation at Nashville The destruction of rebel property for defence of Nashville has been immense.

Jas Watson Webb, U S Minister at Brazil, has assured the Brazilian Gov't that the capture of the Florida was unauthorized by the U. S. Gov't, and that all just reparation will be very freely offered.

NOTICE.

Tax in Kind—Chatham County.

I WILL meet the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.—There is as yet no development of the situation in Georgia. As nothing comes by telegraph from that quarter, our latest news, and that mere rumors, is to the 8th. One rumor located the enemy 25 miles, and another 50 miles, from Savannah.

The first Confederate report in regard to the battle at Franklin, Tenn., claims an important victory—4,000 yankees killed and wounded and 6,000 captured. Something like this no doubt occurred, to set the enemy to running away so fast.

The wires went down last night, so that our dispatches did not come; but we have the satisfaction of learning from a private letter from Raleigh that *"The yankees are whipped badly to-day at Belfield, and driven back, our troops pursuing."*

Lincoln's message is not of particular interest.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—It would not be easy to express the feeling of relief and of thankfulness with which we welcomed the telegram from Raleigh on Thursday last announcing the election of the Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, as Senator from the State of North Carolina, to the Congress of the Confederate States, for six years from the 18th of February 1866, when Mr. Dortch's term will expire. The Raleigh papers received that day had led us to apprehend as a fixed fact the election of another gentleman—one altogether unexceptionable but for his (understood) identification with the so-called "peace" party and movement—one whose admitted ability and high personal character had, we doubt not, secured him a much larger vote in the early stages of the contest than his "peace" proclivities warranted.

The honor is most worthily bestowed, the trust confided to one who never proved faithless, one who stands "without fear and without reproach." Such a man is an honor to his State, his country, and his kind. Personally, professionally and politically, his whole life has exhibited ability, industry and integrity, and he is peculiarly possessed of that dignity of personal presence and courtesy of personal manners which attract attention and win favor. In these, as in all respects, the Senatorial delegation from North Carolina,—Graham and Ashe,—will unquestionably rank above that of any other State in the Confederacy.

In old party times Mr. Ashe was a Whig. We do not think he ever connected himself with any other party organization. Since the war he has belonged to the party of the Confederacy. As such, his election over one of the most gifted and popular men in the State is a guarantee to the world of the continued devotion of North Carolina to the great and vital issue of Confederate Independence.

IMPRESSMENTS.—We have not seen much of the practical operations of the Impressment laws of Congress, and until very lately have not heard much. Doubtless those who have come directly under their blighting influence have seen and felt deeply on the subject; but in this part of the State the people are generally so truly loyal, so devoted to the interests of the Confederacy and to the success of its struggle for independence, that they have been unwilling to murmur. In no other view can we account for the apparent apathy with which they have borne the manifestly unequal burdens imposed upon them by the partial operation of the system. But the resolutions of Mr. Philips of Orange, adopted by the House of Commons last week, have drawn public attention to the subject and placed us in possession of facts unknown to us before, which satisfy us that the system is bad in itself and is badly executed, producing bad feeling, despondency and gross injustice.

It levies an unequal tax. For example: Our neighbor has a horse, worth $2500, which the impressing officer takes and pays only $800 for, thus taxing him $1700, in addition to his other taxes, including the tax on this very horse. We have no horse, and thereby escape this tax. Another has a hundred bushels of corn, worth $2000, which the impressing officer takes and pays $300 for. We have no corn. Another has 1000 lbs. of bacon, worth $6000, for which he is allowed $2250. We have no bacon. Our neighbor is thus heavily taxed, whilst we are exempted. Can any good reason for this be assigned? We think not. We are quite as willing and perhaps quite as able to pay a tax as our neighbor, only it happens that we produce nothing and own nothing that the government needs.

We observe that in the report of the speech of Mr. Phillips on his resolutions, he states that 160 horses and mules had just been impressed in Orange county, worth more than $300,000, for which the government paid only $100,000. Thus a tax of $200,000 has been collected from that county, over and above its legitimate taxes. A similar visitation has just been made upon this county, with probably like results. All this is exclusive of the corn and forage and bacon and cattle impressed. Now has every county been treated similarly? If so, this illegitimate tax has amounted to many millions in the State. If not visited upon all the counties, why make a distinction? And if all in this State have been thus treated, have all the other States been treated in the same way? If not, why?

It may be that the government is obliged to impress. What it needs for the support of its armies in the field, it ought to have and must have, at all hazards, by impressment if necessary. But when it impresses, let it allow the market prices, and let us all be taxed equally to pay them.

The system is an annoying, galling, unjust one, calculated to create disloyalty, or at any rate to give disloyal persons a pretext for their course. It is so when fairly executed; but far worse when the impressing officer passes by a friend or favorite and pounces upon those who have not taken the pains to ingratiate themselves in his favor. We have heard of such cases.

The system discourages production. It is needless to say that it ought not to have that effect. It has it. We are assured by a most successful farmer, and withal one of the truest patriots in the country, that at present prices of what a farmer has to buy, iron, clothing, horses, &c.—corn cannot be made at less than $10 a bushel. But the impressing officer allows only $5 for it. Why should I, says the farmer, produce more than I absolutely require? Every bushel that I make beyond that is a clear loss to me of 5. It is no answer to tell me that this is a selfish view of the matter—that I ought to make all the corn I can to keep the army and non-producers from suffering. I admit the selfishness—it is human nature—but I cannot afford to make corn at a positive loss of $5 a bushel.

We trust that Congress will reform the odious system. It was an experiment, whose practical operation being bad, should be abandoned. When obliged to impress, allow a fair price and tax all property equally to pay it. The people do not complain of taxes. Levy what are necessary, but levy them equally and justly, that no one may have reason to complain.

In the above remarks we wish to be distinctly understood as having no sympathy with the tone of the speeches against the Confederate government indulged in by members of the Legislature.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.—In the discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday (see Thursday's Observer,) occurred the following passage:—

"Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident and that was that patriotism was sadly waning in North Carolina, and that whereas in the beginning of the war fifty or sixty regiments eagerly volunteered, it was now the case men were as earnest in their efforts to avoid the field. For this there was a reason and he found it in the principles which led to Impressment. Then too, as if Impressment were not enough we had a Tithing system and were even now threatened with a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, with the removal from the State of the Reserves, and with the institution of a political Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction."

We think Mr. Grissom might have found a much more simple reason for the difference between the beginning of the war and the present time. Fifty or sixty regiments eagerly volunteered then, it is true, but there are not fifty or sixty regiments left in the State now. And it is no sign of a waning of patriotism that those who are left, who never did volunteer, do not volunteer now. We do not therefore admit the correctness of Mr. Grissom's position, and if we believed it to be true we would not tell of it in such a manner as that it may reach the enemy and encourage him, or reach the revilers of our State and add to their weapons of abuse.

But from all that we learn we feel confident that any waning of patriotism is confined to the *stay-at-homes;* that it by no means shows itself in the army. It is but a day or two since that we saw an invalid, who has been in the army and then at his home in an adjoining county, back and forth several times, who spoke of the refreshing contrast between the tone of the soldiers and that of some people at home. The soldiers were cheerful, hopeful, determined—no waning of patriotism among them. And if they, who endure the hardships of the camp and the dangers of battle, who expect wounds and death, retain their patriotic devotion to the great cause of liberty against tyranny, cannot Mr. Grissom and the rest of us who are permitted or required to stay at home, endure the smaller evils of taxation and impressment and tithing, and even a temporary suspension of the habeas corpus, without permitting our patriotism to wane?

After the above was written, we received a letter from Wadesboro,' giving a case in point. A gentleman enclosing money to renew Mr. James Howell's subscription to the Observer says,—

"He takes great interest in what is going on—as true a patriot as our country can produce. He is about seventy years of age, has served 18 months in the army (during this war) and if I were to say the word he would be off again in three days; but he is too old and feeble."

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE YANKEES.—We refer our readers to the accounts of the latest outrages of the yankees in Virginia and Georgia. To the usual burning and destroying and robbing they added in Georgia stripping and whipping ladies. In both Georgia and Virginia they treated their *friends* and enemies alike, showing that they have not lost sight of their darling purpose to exterminate the people of the South so as to possess their lands. We are glad that the cravens who are ready to submit are scourged by the yankees, who thus show in what contempt they are held.

A letter from Milledgeville says that after consultation between Sherman and his Generals, the State House and Executive mansion at Milledgeville were left standing (though considerably mutilated,) "on the ground that Georgia, within six months, would be again a part of the United States through State action. A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew that the State would go back." The writer of the letter thinks "they are mistaken, for judging of the effect of their vandalism on Milledgeville, we believe the State will be a unit, as we are, in increased hatred to them. Loss of property has only united and bound us more closely in determined resistance, even to death."

PETTY MALIGNITY.—James Moore, one of the seamen of the Florida, published in a St. Thomas (W. I.) paper, on the arrival of the Wachusett and Florida at that port, an account of the capture of the Florida and treatment of the prisoners. He says:

"Our Commander and crew always respected private property, and no prisoners taken by us were ever put in irons, although we have had as many as seventy on our decks at one time, which was very far from being the case in this instance. *Our money and clothing were taken from us we were doubly ironed and packed like Sardines in a box, being only allowed twelve by five feet for eighteen of us in a very close atmosphere.* The above is a true statement of the case, and can be corroborated by any of the Florida's crew now present."

The cowardice and treachery which marked the capture of the Florida were not inaptly followed by such malignant cruelty.

GEORGIA LEGISLATORS.—The Georgia papers notice with much and deserved severity the conduct of the members of the Georgia Legislature. They were in session when Sherman started from Atlanta, and authorised a levy *en masse* of the people to resist him, *excluding themselves.* That was bad enough; but when the enemy came near Milledgeville, where they were in session, every man of them incontinently fled, except one solitary member, Mr. Francis L. Gue, who staid to fight, and was appointed on Gen. Wayne's staff.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Surgeon Gen. Warren gives notice that a Special Agent will leave his Office in Raleigh on the 18th instant, for the Army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of carrying (free of charge) such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by friends at home.

And Mr. Walter A. Thompson, State Agent, will leave Hillsboro' and Greensboro' on the 15th, for the same purpose, also free of charge.

MAIL FAILURES.—The mail this morning brings us no Virginia papers of later date than the 9th, and of that date only the Examiner, Dispatch and Petersburg Express.

SAD CASUALTY.—Rob't E. Love, Esq., a respectable and widely known Lawyer of Salisbury, was run over and killed by a train of cars in that town on the 8th. He was walking on the track reading a paper and a strong wind was blowing. He leaves five children.

Resignations.—The following resignations have been accepted:

Major W. J. Bogan, 43d N. C. T.; Lieut. D. W. Elier, 1st N. C. Cavalry; Capt. C. M. C. McCauley, 10th Battalion N. C. T.; Lieut. W. W. P. Holland, 16th do; Lieut. E. Smith, Capt. Bass's co. do; A. A. Mitchell, Capt. of Caswell Reserves.—*Ral. Conserv.*

Yankee Items.—Northern papers of the 6th have a Nashville dispatch of the 4th which says:—

Prisoners, brought in to-day, say that Brigadier Generals Gist, Strahl, Granberry and Brown, of the rebel army, were killed at Franklin, and that Gen'l Cheatham lost every Brigadier in his corps.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Nashville, says Murfreesboro', Bridgeport and Chattanooga are safe. Nashville and the surrounding country for miles have been converted into huge forts. "The destruction of the rebel property to facilitate the defence of the city has been immense. Almost all the rich property holders hereabouts are rebel sympathizers. The advance of the rebel army has necessitated the destruction of property."

The St. Louis Republican tells of a long list of "retaliation" committed by the yankee authorities in that city—the shooting of "six Confederate prisoners of war in retaliation."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, after our correspondent's letter was dispatched, Mr. Pool from the joint select committee, reported on behalf of himself, and Messrs. Fowles and Caldwell, a recommendation that the "Peace" resolutions, introduced by him and heretofore published in the Observer, pass without amendment. Mr. Ellis of Columbus reported from the minority, himself and Mr. Brown, "their belief that no State of the Confederacy has a right to negotiate with a foreign State, that the confederate government is the only medium therefor, and it is not the sense of the minority that the said government would hesitate or delay in endeavors to secure peace, and do recommend that the resolutions be not adopted." The matter comes up as special order on Wednesday next.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Fowle's *habeas corpus* resolutions [published last week] were taken up and he spoke at length in their favor. The Conservative gives no summary of the speech, expecting to publish it in full. Mr. Shepherd replied, and there is no sketch of his remarks. Mr. Love followed and inquired if the gentleman from Wake endorsed Mr. Boyce's letter. Mr. Fowle said if this question were persisted in, he should regard it as a personal insult to him. Mr. Love disclaimed any intention of meaning it as such. He merely wished to know if the gentleman endorsed the letter. Mr. Fowle said he had already declared that he was in favor of the Confederate government to the last, and Mr. Boyce declared he would accept reconstruction in preference to a continuance of the struggle. Nature did not seem to have given the gentleman the capacity of knowing his position."

In the Senate on Thursday, not an item of interest is reported except the elections for Senator and Secretary of State, on joint ballot and reported in the preceding page.

In the Commons, on Thursday, bills to repeal the prohibition on fish traps in the Big Swamp, to incorporate the confederate Joint Stock Company, to allow bounty to citizens of North Carolina in the C. S. Naval service, to incorporate the Linville Iron and Steel Company, to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, and for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, were severally read a third time and passed. Mr. Carter of Beaufort, the hour for their consideration having arrived, spoke in favor of Mr. Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions, declaring that the State would not again submit to the suspension, and that if "gentlemen enough could not be found on that floor or on the floor of Congress to protest against this illegal suspension, then we were at that point where one would be justified by the law of nature in starting a new revolution. Mr. J. H. Headen of Chatham commenced to reply, but gave way for the special order, the elections.

Two joint ballots were had for Senator. The first resulted: Reade 71, Ashe 62, Gilmer 16, Smith 12, Outlaw 1. The second resulted in the election of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, who received 80 votes, to 70 for Judge Reade and 4 each for Messrs Gilmer and Smith.

In the Senate, on Friday, the military committee reported a bill to empower the Governor when he should deem a sufficient emergency for so doing should arise, to order the State troops out of the State for such periods as he might deem best, except the Home Guards, who should not be ordered out for more than sixty days at a time. The bill to continue in force the Salary and Fees act of 1863, passed its third reading.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Phillips made a personal explanation in reference to his right to hold a seat in the House, which had been impugned, by the Confederate we believe. He said that he held no place which should preclude his taking his seat, and if any one doubted he there be a committee of investigation. Mr Shepherd agreed with Mr. Phillips that he was entitled to his seat, and declared that no committee was called for.

Mr. J. H. Headen resumed his speech on the habeas corpus resolutions, saying, Congress had passed unconstitutional acts, instancing among them the Conscription Law, and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He would never agree to reconstruction, or live under Abe Lincoln. The resolutions he believed all right; and thought there was nothing in them that North Carolina could not endorse.

Sundry bills were reported from committees which will be noted as they come up. Mr. Caldwell introduced a resolution to prevent the laying of a tax on North Carolina Treasury notes. Mr. Harris, a bill to incorporate Pee Dee Lodge, No. 150, of Ancient York Masons.

The votes for Governor were counted in the presence of both Houses and the result announced, viz: 72,505 votes were cast, of which W. W. Holden received 14,432, and Z. B. Vance 57,873. Zebulon B. Vance was then declared elected Governor of North Carolina for two years from the 1st of January 1865.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1864.

Editors Observer: Some finance bills having occupied (as you will see by the report sent you) an important portion of the House proceedings on yesterday, a few words on the present monetary condition of the State may not be amiss. The amount now in the Treasury does not exceed $450,000. The bill for the relief of soldiers' families, originally proposing an appropriation of $2,000,000, and now amended by an increase of 50 per cent. thereon, calls for $3,000,000. By the 1st January all the State salaries will become due, and the commissary department will also require large drafts. The bill to pay a bounty of $50 to all North Carolinians in the C. S. naval service, and one to allow a similar bounty to the Junior Reserves—whom a House committee states are virtually in for the war—will necessitate a large advance to the State paymaster, and if to all these sums be added $400,000—the expenses of the General Assembly up to date—it will be found by the middle of February nearly $5,000,000 have to be disbursed, $3,750,000 of which has accumulated by the action of the General Assembly since their meeting on the 21st Nov'r. When it is considered further that to carry on the State organization—military and civil—as at present constituted, the estimate is $10,000,000 per annum, it will be seen that North Carolina runs a fair chance of bankruptcy, if a change of policy be not speedily inaugurated. To meet these drafts already enumerated, the Treasury has, as stated, only $450,000. Granting that Congress orders the reimbursement to the State of $1,24 ,990 expended in executing the conscript laws and arresting deserters, and furthermore consents to pay $1,0 0,000 for the Advance, it follows that over $ 0,000,000 will still have to be raised, $5,000,000 by direct taxation and $5 000,000 by the issue of treasury notes and the sale of State and Confederate bonds. In view of this state of affairs, Judge Shepherd was eminently right in stating that retrenchment—and particularly retrenchment of the costly, cumbrous, and inefficient State military organization—was necessary to prevent financial ruin.

It will be noticed that during the past week divers Masonic Lodges have applied for charters of incorporation. These requests are said to be owing to the fact that masonry is so greatly flourishing as to have placed large amounts of Confederate money in the possession of Lodges, which money can only be safely loaned out or expended in the purchase of lands or erection of buildings by an association having the corporate right to sue. The annual Masonic Communication is still going on and will continue several days yet.

The constant and bitter attacks made on the government in the House of late, seem to have aroused at least one member to say something for the authorities. This something, while jocose, is none the less suggestive, and consists of a remark to the effect that Jefferson Davis had been arraigned before that Court (the House) long enough, and that he (the speaker) intended to arraign Abe Lincoln by way of a change!

At one time it was thought here by some that a hostile meeting would take place between two members of the House, for words spoken in debate; but he matter seems to have happily come to an end without either suffering perforation by a ball.

The election of Hon. T. S. Ashe as Confederate Senator was somewhat of a surprise to the 'straights,' and searching were the investigations made of the close final vote to detect, if possible, any mistake. At one time it was hinted that an effort would be made to bring in some votes that would render the ballot nugatory; but if such design were ever entertained it found no fruit in deeds.

Mr. Russ, whose chances for Secretary of State at one time looked fair, was finally set aside for Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of less extreme views.

All day yesterday and for much of to-day, rumors have been afloat of successes to our arms in Tennessee, Georgia and this State. What truth any may have the telegraph will inform you; but as something not generally known it may be mentioned, that in addition to 5,000 prisoners shortly to be exchanged, it is stated that Col. Ould, our Commissioner, expresses strong hopes of soon inaugurating a general and thorough exchange.

The exhibition of the pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, last week, was exceedingly well attended and quite interesting, especially to the members, many of whom had never seen the mutes talk or the blind read, by their fingers.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Ward of Duplin introduced a bill to impose a tax of 4 per cent. in kind, for the benefit of soldiers' families or widows, on all the corn, wheat, rye and pork produced this year, or to be produced in any future year, during the war, provided, however, that the latter article be commutable for bacon at the rate of 21 pounds thereof for every 1000 pounds of pork. Mr. Matthews, a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 15th inst, which was laid on the table.

Resolutions in favor of Power, Lowe & Co., (to indemnify for bonds lost by the casualties of the blockade,) were, on motion of Mr. Wright, referred to a select committee, by a vote of 16 to 12.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Shepherd, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill in relation to the Public Treasurer, which, under a suspension of the rules, was put upon its various readings, passed, and ordered to be immediately engrossed and sent to the Senate. This bill authorizes the Treasurer to sell the Confederate bonds received for old issue C. S. treasury notes, and directs that the State Treasury notes (authorized and provided for in act of 1863) be issued to the amount of $3,000,000, payable in 1876, and fundable in six per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable in 1896.

In moving the suspension under which the bill passed, Mr. Shepherd said the expenses of the State and that of the State military organization, as at present kept up, were so great that no less than $10,000,000 per annum would suffice. Knowing the burthen already borne by the people in Confederate, State, county, and often town, taxes, the committee felt certain that to impose this fresh weight would, in two years, lead to a crash from which there would be no rising, and accordingly proposed to levy only $5,000,000 by direct taxation and the residue in the manner indicated in the bill.

From the same committee Mr. Shepherd reported a Revenue bill, which imposes an *ad val rem* tax of one per cent. on the assessed cash values of 1863, and among its other provisions requires affidavit of non-knowledge on the part of the tax-payer that he does not know of other property withheld from taxation. The bill was ordered to be printed and is the special order for Tuesday next at 11 a. m., and every day thereafter, at that hour until disposed of. Mr. McGehee presented a statement of the condition of the State banks.

Mr. W. J. Headen called for a report as soon as practicable on the bill to put members into the Home Guard service.

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, presented a series of resolutions on the state of the country.

Mr. Sherherd introduced bills to empower the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to appoint not exceeding three additional flour inspectors (fees 2 per cent. on market value) and to supply the town with water (authorizing, if desirable, the purchase of the present water works, and the issue of bonds to the amount of $——). A bill to incorporate the Chicora Collegiate Institution in Robeson was passed, and the House adjourned. T. P.

CORRECTION.—We are requested by Walter A. Huske, Esq. to state, that a paragraph in a recent Carolinian, charging that Gen. A. D. McLean, one of the Commoners from this county, had voted against him and for a Holdenite for Engrossing Clerk, is altogether a mistake. Gen. McLean voted for Mr. Huske on every occasion, and was among his warmest friends and supporters, until Mr. Huske's name was withdrawn with his own consent. And this too notwithstanding Mr. Huske had been deprived of the opportunity of voting for the General by pledges made before he was aware that he (the General) was a candidate.

As to the General's voting for a Holdenite—a son of Dr. J. T. Leach—that is equally incorrect. Young Mr. Leach is opposed to the doctrines of the Holden party in every shape and form.

Mr. Stephen D. Pool of Carteret writes to the Raleigh Conservative that his resolutions offered in the House of Commons do not "defend secession," as stated in the report of proceedings. He never believed in the doctrine of secession. His resolutions are intended to defend the State and the Confederacy rather than secession.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Baker introduced a bill to send soldiers' papers free of postage. After discussing the bill regulating impressments the Senate went into secret session. The only item of interest in the House open session was a resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer instructing the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores to enquire in what way Congress can make and render most useful to the country and our cause the deposites of coal and iron on Deep river, North Carolina, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was referred to said committee with sundry documents and papers.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the resolutions, heretofore noted, in relation to the Florida, were passed; as also that authorizing appointment of a Commissioner to Brazil. In the House, nothing of interest occurred in open session.

On Friday not an item of interest occurred in either House.

MARRIED,

At Cedar Falls, Randolph, N. C., 4th inst., by J. M. Odell, Esq., Mr BURGESS LEONARD to Miss SOPHIA TROGSTON, all of Cedar Falls.

DIED,

On 21st Sept 1864, in the hands of the enemy, Mr. JOHN S. SHIPP, eldest son of Mr. Wm. T. and Mrs. H. M. Shipp of Gaston county, N. C., aged 18 years, 2 mo's and 14 days, and a member of Co. K, 23d Reg't N. C. T. A pious and devoted christian, a fearless and conscientious soldier.

Serg't J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. I, 6th N. C. Reg't, died at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 13th, 1864, from a wound in the left arm, received at the battle of Belle Grove, Va., 19th October, 1864, in the 26th year of his age.

In Wilmington, 2d inst., ISABELLA CLAYTON, wife of Col. W. L. Smith.

In Rockingham, 30th ult., RICHARD ASHBRIDGE, youngest son of Dr. A. O. Bradley, aged 3 years and 6 months.

"THE INTELLIGENCER."

THE issue of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, temporarily suspended a few weeks ago, will be resumed in this town in the course of a few days.

In addition to the Weekly publication, a DAILY EDITION of the same journal will be issued.

Further notice will be given when necessary arrangements for resumption are made.

Fayetteville, N. C, Dec 11. 92 tf

Headquarters 3d Reg't Home Guard,

Fayetteville, N. C, Dec 9, 1864

THE Commandants of Companies of the 16th Battalion of this Regiment will order he men of their Commands, belonging to the 3d class, to report at this place, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday next the 14th inst., prepared to go to Kinston.

By order, W. DRAUGHON, Col
C. E. Lucas, Adj't. 14

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE few Tax payers that have failed to pay their Taxes for 18 4, will take notice that they are required to pay them during the present week, or they will be required to pay the penalty.

Four per cent certificates or bonds will not be received in payment of taxes after Dec'r 31st, 1864.

R. W HARDIE, Col 22d Dist N. C.

Dec 12 92 f2t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell, from Wednesday January 4th to Saturday January 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes due January 1st 1865, to-wit:

Specific Tax, (for License;)
Tax on Sales for the Quarter ending Dec'r 31st 1864;
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries;
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1865;
Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year 1864 by any corporation or joint stock company.

I would call the attention of dealers to the following extract from instructions received by me:

"Twenty days are allowed registered persons to make quarterly returns after the expiration of a quarter, and payment on the tax is *required* to be made within *that time*."

R. W HARDIE,
Collector 22d Dist. N. C.

Dec 10, 1864 92-2tN

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery to me in Fayetteville, N. C., of five head of BEEF CATTLE, belonging to the Government, or a suitable reward for any information of their where abouts. The cattle were brought from Moore county and will no doubt try to make their way back. Some of them were marked as follows: One Steer, country white, crop off the left ear; one Heifer, pieded red, and one red Cow marks not recollected; one Steer white dingy, smooth crop off the left ear and under bit off both; one no-horn Brindle Heifer, unmarked. Some of the cattle when strayed had small leather labels about their heads and tails.

Also strayed from me about the first of November a Pale Red MILCH COW medium size, and very small yearling nearly black. I will pay Twenty Five Dollars for information that will enable me to get her. The cow was brought from Warsaw and is likely between Fayetteville and that place.

J. B SOUTHERLAND,
Purchasing Commissary Facetteville

D 10 14

Cotton Yarn, 4-4 Sheeting,

French Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, Iron, Plaid Domestics, Flour, and other Goods, for barter or cash.

JAMES KYLE.

Dec'r 6. 91-2tpd

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—The New York Herald of the 8th has the following summary of Tennessee news:—

The armies under Hood and Thomas still confront each other in the vicinity of Nashville. On Tuesday there was skirmishing and heavy cannonading. Both sides are engaged in strengthening their positions. On Monday Hood sent Thomas a flag of truce proposing an exchange of prisoners. Thomas replied that the men he had captured had been sent North and had passed out of his control. Hood's Headquarters on Tuesday were 6 miles south of Nashville. Rossean and Milroy hold Murfreesboro. A body of rebels assaulted a block house near that place on Monday, but were driven off with a loss of 6 pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

There is another great excitement in Detroit in anticipation of a raid from Canada.

Lincoln made a short speech on Wednesday night to a serenading party. He said that he had no good news to tell them yet; nor any bad news; the most interesting news is from Sherman; we all know where he went in at, but can't yet tell where he will come out; he proposed three cheers for Sherman.

On Monday rebel guerrillas captured and burned a schooner and steam tug off the mouth of Warwick river, 16 miles above Fort Monroe.

The New York gold market is excited in consequence of the introduction into Congress of a bill to prevent speculation in gold, and by the tone of Lincoln's Message. The last quotation is 242.

Yankee News.—Lincoln's Message.—RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 7th have nothing later from Nashville, and their general news is unimportant.

Lincoln's Message is published. He says the condition of Foreign Affairs is reasonably satisfactory. With the South American Republics relations of the most friendly character exist. In the Mexican difficulties strict neutrality has been maintained. Unexpected political difficulties have arisen in Brazilian and British ports [the Florida affair and the arrest of yankee 'emigrant' vessels in Great Britain,] which are now in course of adjustment. Notice has been given to the British Gov't that the U. S. will increase its armament on the lakes. The Atlantic Telegraph, it is hoped, will soon be in successful operation. Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened, and it is hoped that foreign merchants will resort to these and other ports, rather than pursue their contraband trade with other ports now closed by lawful and effective blockade. The debt of the U. S., July 1, 1864, he states was nearly $1,800,000,000.

Turning to the war, he recommends a proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. He refers to the result of the recent elections as evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union, and he says it is the public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority unchanged, of as we believe unchangeable. "On careful consideration, it seems to me that no attempt to negotiate with the insurgent leaders could result in any good. They would accept nothing short of severance from the Union. We cannot voluntarily yield it. The issue can only be tried by war and decided by victory; but the Southern people can yet accept the Union, and the amnesty offered a year ago is still open to all to make a free choice." In conclusion, Mr. Lincoln says he "will not retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace, he means simply to say, the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who begun it."

Fighting below Richmond expected.—RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—The Evening Whig says that in spite of snow, rain and mud there were strong indications this morning of active operations on the lines below Richmond. Our forces were in line of battle, and the enemy were driven from their exterior works on the left this morning.

LATER.—RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—The affair on the lines below Richmond yesterday was only a reconnoissance by Grant. Results unimportant.

The Raid towards Weldon.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The main body of the enemy's raiding column is in the vicinity of Jarratt's, 30 miles south of the city. Fighting has been going on there to-day, but with what result is not known. Our forces hold Belfield, and the bridge is strongly guarded.

The enemy destroyed Sussex C. H. on their route, and seized horses and cattle every where.

From the Valley of Virginia.—NEW MARKET, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Baylor, 12th Va cavalry, attacked two companies of New York cavalry near Millwood, on the 4th, killed and captured 40, and captured 39 horses.

First Confederate account of the Fight at Franklin.—TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Dec. 4, via Tallahassee, Madison and Doctor Town, Dec. 6.—The following is the statement of the Rev. Mr. Browning, just from the Army of Tennessee:

A fight took place on the 30th ult. between Harpeth Creek and Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from his breastworks, losing 4,000 killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. Gen. Cheatham's corps was principally engaged.

The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro'.

Forrest is reported to be at Bentwater, between the enemy and Nashville. The enemy are said to be concentrating at Murfreesboro'.—*Sav. Repub, 7th.*

The Republican, referring to affairs in Tennessee, says of this news: "The despatch comes to us without signature and was mailed from Tallahassee to Doctortown, the present terminus of the Cuban line of telegraph, but we have little or no doubt of its correctness. Our loss in this action was heavy, and is greatly to be deplored; but the sacrifice is not without its compensation. The enemy lost the day, were driven from their works, and suffered to the extent of four thousand killed and wounded and six thousand prisoners. Our loss was not one-third so great, as we learn from a source believed entirely reliable. From the condition in which affairs were left after this battle, we have reason to hope that Nashville is by this time rescued from Abolition hands."

The Raid towards Weldon.—The Petersburg Express of the 9th, recived this morning, says:—

The grand raiding party which left our front on Tuesday night, and marched down the Jerusalem Plank road, is still advancing. The column consists of the Fifth Corps, two divisions of the Second Corps, 15 regiments of cavalry, and an abundance of artillery. Preceded by the cavalry, the entire column crossed the Nottoway river at Freeman's brid e, 23 miles south east of this city, and struck through Sussex county in an oblique direction towards the Weldon Railroad.

The nearest destination of this column is believed to be Bellfield, an important depot about 40 miles from Petersburg, and 20 miles from Weldon There is at this point, one of the most substantial and costly bridges on the road, and the enemy may attempt its destruction with that of the buildings about the place, and such stores as they may find.

We do not believe, nor is the opinion general, that this heavy column of troops is a mere raiding party. We think a bold and rapid dash will be made on Weldon, and an attempt made to effect a permanent lodgment there Bellfield, at which they are aiming, is only 20 miles from Weldon—one day's march for infantry on a good road. Wherefore should two corps of infantry be despatched to destroy a station, when cavalry would answer every purpose, and accomplish the work much sooner? It is a grand flank movement of Grant's, designed not only to capture the very important point of Weldon, and to hold it permanently, but also to create a diversion in favor of Sherman, who is now so sorely pressed in Georgia. A day or two will fully develop the intentions of the column.

The Sixth Corps from Sheridan's Army is now in our immediate front, having relieved the Second Corps, which has gone towards Weldon. The greater portion of Sheridan's army is believed to have joined Grant. Every thing points to stirring news, and doubtless the next few days will be marked by the most momentous events of the campaign.

The Richmond Dispatch of the same date says:—

There are those who fear it is a movable column, destined to operate first against Weldon, and then, perhaps, to continue its march and take Wilmington in the rear.

The latest information is that they were still moving towards Weldon, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were prepared for a long march, or, at all events, a long absence. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, or so injure it as to prevent our sending any reinforcements to our forces operating against Sherman.

Reports from South Carolina and Georgia.—Reports are here of some fighting at Coosawhatchie and Pocotaligo. At last accounts the enemy had been driven back. Sherman's advance was reported skirmishing Tuesday 25 miles from Savannah, and pressing vigorously towards Savannah.

Charleston Courier, 8th.

As far as we can learn, everything is perfectly quiet on the coast below. It is comforting to know that every day that passes adds much to our security in that quarter.—*Charleston Mercury, 8th.*

It is said that Kilpatrick was mortally wounded in the fight [with Wheeler] on Sunday.

It is reported and believed by many that Chattanooga has been destroyed and evacuated by the yankees.

Sherman's army, it is rumored, is crossing the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, Effingham county, 50 miles above Savannah.—*Augusta Chronicle, 8th.*

Another Gallant Affair.—We hear of quite a gallant achievement of our cavalry in front of Osterhaus' corps, Sunday last. A marauding party of Yankees, 200 strong, who had been robbing everybody within their reach and were returning loaded with plunder, were attacked by 400 of our cavalry, under Col. Prather, and, after a severe engagement, completely routed. A portion of the party were in buggies and carriages, which they had stolen, all of whom, amounting to 30, were captured. A considerable number were killed and wounded. The yankees were pursued by our men and driven up to Osterhaus' camp, in which they took refure. O terhaus sent out a regiment of infantry to repulse Prather, but the latter, after a brief engagement, captured the whole of them. He was about making away with his prisoners and rescued booty, when he was attacked by the whole corps and compelled to abandon his captured men in order to save his own. The thirty first taken were safely brought into our lines. Our loss in the two affairs was two killed and seven wounded, several of the latter mortally.

Savannah Republican, 7th.

Georgia.—Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope it is true. We hope he will attack Savannah. But the hope is faint. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction.—*Rich. Examiner, 9th*

The Valley.—From the best information in our reach, we believe Sheridan himself, and the largest portion of his army, to be still in the Valley. Some of his troops have, indeed, joined Grant.—*Ib.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 12.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 75 to 6 00 Pork 2 25 to 2 50. Lard 6 00.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 5 00 Butter 7 00 to 9 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Coffee 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—$5 00 to 45 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5 to $7. Dried Fruit 1 25 to 1 50
Flour—Super, $260, Family, $265
Grain—Corn $20 00. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20 00.
Oats 10 00 to 12 00 Peas $18
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00
Iron—Swedes 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder $10. Hay $8 to $10 Shucks $8 to $10.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 25 00 per bushel.
Eggs 3 50 per dozen.
Leather 25 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 16 00 to 17 00.
Rice 75 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Some days ago we published the discussion in the House of Representatives at Richmond which preceded the passage of a joint resolution proposing a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress respecting the exemption of State officers from the military service of the Confederate States. The resolution came up in the Senate on Thursday last, and according to the report of the Examiner, was thus discussed and disposed of:—

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, said he regarded this as an unnecessary resolution, and thought that it ought not to be passed. It came to the Senate unaccompanied with any statistics relative to the number of officers exempted by the States. He had seen in the newspapers a tabular statement of the troops furnished by the States and the number of those exempted, but he had learned, on enquiry, that that statement was not relied upon by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and that steps were being taken to have it corrected. It was a novel thing for Congress to open a communication with the States upon any subject, especially upon this. The proposition embraced in this resolution was that Congress should correspond with the States and ascertain whether they could spare any more troops for the Confederate armies. Such correspondence should, if necessary, be had by the Executive, by the Secretary of War. For Congress to address the States on this subject would imply an insinuation that the States had been delinquent. North Carolina and Georgia were represented, in the statement just alluded to, to have a larger number of exempts than any of the other States. This was either a mistake, or, if a fact, could be easily explained, so far as regarded the State of North Carolina. The Governor of North Carolina in 1861 undertook, it being the only condition upon which the President could receive the number of troops that the State was furnishing, to clothe the North Carolina troops. This arrangement was still in force, and by it the Governor of North Carolina is the Grand Commissary of fifty thousand troops. To clothe these troops the Governor found it necessary to make importations and to keep up manufactories, both of which required the exemption of a number of men. Besides, the State kept up in its own service a brigade of infantry and a battalion of artillery. These men, though in the State service, had been under the control of Confederate commanders and had supplied the places, within their State, of Confederate troops, who were needed elsewhere. The Governor of North Carolina, it must also be mentioned, had been made by the legislature the grand almoner of thousands and thousands of women and children, whose protectors were absent in the Confederate service. To distribute subsistence to this multitude required the exemption of a number of men. But besides all these there were a number of State officers, clerks of courts, justices of the peace, &c. These could not be reached by any law that Congress could pass. But they had, by an act of the Legislature, been made home guards, and were at this time doing duty, arresting deserters, maintaining order and performing other duties. The resolution, he repeated, was supererogatory, and would, he feared, be taken offensively by the States. The people of North Carolina were proud of having furnished one hundred and eighteen thousand troops to the Confederate Government, besides having three thousand in the State service. The resolution would not be considered respectful. It would be considered that Congress had appointed a committee to reason with them upon their delinquency. If such a letter, as proposed by the resolution, was to be written to the States, they would reply: "Search your own departments and see if there are not many men there who should be in the field; look at your commissioners about the courts, the persons employed in the confiscation of property, the hangers on about post quartermasters' offices, &c., &c." He hoped these questions would not be raised between the States and the Confederate States. For the reasons he had stated, he did not think the matter commended itself to the favor of the Senate, and he would, therefore, move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Barnwell, of S. C., agreed perfectly with what had been said by the Senator from N. C., (Mr. Graham.) He had been opposed to the resolution from the first, not liking to see questions raised between the States and the Confederate States. Whatever the States did in this matter must be done of their own motion.

Mr. Graham's motion to lay on the table was adopted, and the resolutions were thus disposed of.

On Friday the matter came up again, and after several short speeches was referred to the Military committee, whence, we suppose, it came back in the form of the resolution which was rejected on Tuesday, as will be seen by reference to the Congressional summary.

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mossley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Gillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson.
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W G Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H Mellin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DRIGGS,
Goldsboro', N.C.

July 25th, 1864.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Sarah Brown vs Thos Barrentine and Wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill Brown and Joshua Brown, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct., 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
H. H. WEBB, Dep'y.

86*6wpd$14inpt

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4.

Editors Observer: In spite of the generally paralyzing effects of the war, and the hardly less baneful results of party spirit, it is gratifying to notice that in the proposed legislation of the session the interests of manufactures, education and science are not to be wholly neglected. A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory has already passed, and one to incorporate the Jamestown Cotton Mills is also under consideration. Besides these companies, no less than six others—the Fayetteville Iron Works, the Ockanock Iron Works, the Leavill's Iron and Steel Company, the Cranberry Iron Works, and the Gorgas and Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing Companies—are seeking and will obtain charters. The North Carolina Company of Chemists will soon be incorporated—a bill to that effect having already passed one House. By the terms of their charter this company is to furnish to the people of the State certain quantities of bluestone at specified rates periodically. The Bingham School, the Chicora Collegiate Institute, and the Wilson Academy, are also seeking charters, and the sooner they and other similar institutions get fully to work the better for the rising generation, it not being the least of the evils this cruel war has brought upon us that the children of the country are too often growing up in ignorance.

A peculiar importance attaches, too, to the mining and iron companies already alluded to, the great object in all of them being to meet the great demand for iron and steel caused by the consumption of those articles in the government factories of shot, shell and ordnance stores generally.

The subject of the Florence and Fayetteville R. R.—in which your readers doubtless feel great interest—is, I regret to say, one as to which I can give no very cheering information. The road, I am told, cannot be gotten under way without State aid, and of this those members who should know say there seems now little hope. Legislation being so fickle as it generally is, it may be that an appropriation may be put through at the close of the session, but at present finds few supporters.

Two weeks having already passed and no law of any general importance having as yet been enacted, and those knotty questions of revenue, exemption and tax being still undecided, the prospect of a long session seems now amounting to certainty. An effort will be made to adjourn at Christmas over to the middle of January, so as to enable the farming members to attend to the getting in of their pork, and laying out their work for the early months of the year. One great reason of the dilatory nature of proceedings appears to be, as evidenced by the vote and tone of the Assembly, that each of the two parties seems to be waiting for the other to show its hand, and while this pretty game is going on legislation and the Treasury suffer.

Steps are now taking to summon all the Senior Reserves, and as soon as absentees and furloughed men return the corps will be put under marching orders, to go—in accordance with the late law authorizing their ordering out of the State—either to Hood or to Lee. It is unfortunate that such necessity should arise for this class of men, many of whom are unfitted for hard service, to take the field at so inclement a season of the year and just when their services are of most importance at home.

To-morrow, it is understood, an Examining Board is to inspect the various employees of the Confederate Quartermaster's department here, with a view to ascertain the number fit for field service, whose places can be supplied by light duty men. The Hospitals, too, are henceforth to be inspected at short intervals. Should proper vigilance be exercised in their perquisitions the army will receive no inconsiderable accessions from time to time.

The claim to be made for the Ad-Vance will be estimated at $80,000 in gold or $1,000,000 in currency.

T. P.

Capture of Escaped yankee Prisoners.—Some weeks ago the Rev. Isaac Oxford, of Caldwell county, in passing through his fields, discovered that some one had pulled out a portion of the fodder from one of his stacks, and which appeared to be lying on the ground. His curiosity being attracted by the circumstance, he approached the spot, and, on removing the fodder, found a yankee prisoner snugly ensconced beneath it, quietly taking a nap. As soon as the fodder was removed, however, he awoke, and finding that he was about to be captured, he jumped up and struck the Rev. gentleman a severe blow which was instantly returned in kind. A regular set to then followed with the variations customary in old fashioned fisticuff fights, when the clergyman, proving too hard for his adversary, finally brought him to terms, tied him, took him to the jail of the county, where he was safely deposited for safe keeping. Shortly after that the same gentleman was out shooting squirrels, when he came upon three other yankee prisoners, all of whom he captured. They were all reported to belong to the gang which escaped from Florence, S. C. Can any other gentleman in the Southern Confederacy beat this? if so, we should like to hear from him.

Raleigh Conservative.

Deaths of N. C. Soldiers.—The Richmond Ambulance Committee furnishes a list of soldiers who died in going to Savannah for exchange. Among them from North Carolina:

C B McGowan 2d; J A Moore 61st; B Moffett 24th; J R Mann 45th; J Pallum 45th; John Patterson 8th; J Pitman 51st; Isaac Thorpe 42d; John Epley, J W Dobose 51st; M C Sates 57th; Wm Porter 26th; Joseph Brace 5th; W A Perry 4th; John C Talbot 57th; J Summer 21st; W L Christy 23d; Geo R Gaffy, Thos Green 55th; Thos Goosson 11th; John F Heath 18th; W H Jackson 1st cav; W F Jolly 11th; John McCarter 35th; F A Barnes 32d; Wm Bass 1st; E Bostrom 5th; M D Drum 32d; J E Franks 24th; W R Ford 3d; S O Goodwin 7th; Daniel Ward 51st.

The following exchanged soldiers from North Carolina died in Savannah since 20th ult:

S L Witherspoon Co B. 1st; J E Cobb H, 34th; Maxwell Johnson F, 23d; J D Phillips 3d (cav.); J M Edwards I, 61st; Thaddeus B Mason O, 25th; B W Branch E, 8th; Sgt P H Bonder F, 66th; T F Williams H, 3d cav; Wm C Musgrave D, 67th reg't.

Sherman & Co.—We are told by a contemporary who ought to know—that President Davis had nothing whatever to do with the movement of Gen. Hood upon the rear of Sherman. Let him therefore stand acquitted before all men, and in the name of Heaven. Far be it from us to accuse any one unjustly, or even to hint an unjust suspicion. The plan, it seems, was Gen. Hood's own conception, approved by both Gen. Beauregard and Gen Johnston. It may be so—we shall not venture to deny it.—*Richmond Whig.*

Tax-in-Kind receipts.—The C. S. Senate Finance committee have been discharged from further consideration of a resolution for relief of persons holding receipts from unauthorized persons, as regulations have been adopted by the commissioner of taxes which will carry out the objects aimed at in the resolution.

Rejected.—The C S. Senate, on Friday last, rejected the bill for relief of Post Masters who have received counterfeit money for stamps, &c.

The Shelling of Petersburg.—Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, has arrived within the Confederate lines, under flag of truce. He dined with Gen'l Grant on Sunday last, and says that Grant denies having intentionally shelled Petersburg.

YANKEE NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

New York papers of the 2d contain fuller particulars of the late battle in Tennessee, claiming in the outset a brilliant victory, but winding up with panic and a retreat by the victors before the vanquished rebels who were in pursuit! It will be many days before we can hear Gen. Hood's own account of affairs, so we copy the yankee version, premising that previous to this battle there had been heavy skirmishing for several days, the yankee forces gradually falling back before Hood, first from Pulaski, 73 miles south of Nashville, to Columbia, about 30 miles north of Pulaski, and over 40 from Nashville. Pulaski was evacuated on the 23d inst, and on the night of the 26th, a further falling back took place from Columbia to the vicinity of Franklin, about 20 miles south of Nashville, fighting of a desultory character being kept up nearly all the time, and Hood's forces still steadily moving northward as the yankee troops receded. By the time Franklin was reached a consolidation was effected by the yankees and a general engagement was joined, as to which the yankee General commanding sends the following dispatch:

FRANKLIN, TENN., Nov. 30.—The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with two corps, commencing at 4 P. M., and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points with heavy loss—probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-fourth of that number. We have captured about one thousand prisoners, including one brigadier general.

JOHN SCHOFIELD, Major General.

The Herald accompanies this official dispatch with its own telegraphic correspondence. Its correspondent dates near Nashville on the 1st and says:—

"Gen. Schofield yesterday fought one of the prettiest fights of the war, resulting most disastrously to the rebels, with little loss to ourselves. After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works yesterday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river in an open field on the Cumberland Pike, which runs through the centre of the field.

"At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre, and came down viciously on Wagner's division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and Many's rebel division, of Frank Cheatham's corps, got inside our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not broken, however, and, better still, Gen. Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breast works, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.

"At half past 4 o'clock the battle was waged with unabating vigor, the enemy having made, during a half hour, several attempts to break our centre.

"All this while the rebels had appeared in front of our right. The plan was to pierce our centre and crush our right wing before dark. A portion of our infantry were engaged three quarters of an hour firing on the rebel columns, who stood their ground *like maimen*. During every charge made on our right and centre, volleys of grape and canister were hurled into their lines, and only darkness prevented their sacrifice being more awful.

"After the first break of Wagner's division and its recovery, our line never budged a step. All was quiet after 10 P. M. It was not only one of the prettiest but closest battles of the war. The excessive slaughter of the enemy was owing to our wholesale use of canister and grape, and our selection of the ground. The battle was fought in an open field, with no trees or undergrowth, or other interruption. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded approximates 7000, and we have over 1200 prisoners, and one general officer and several field officers. Our loss does not reach 1000. I told you all along the programme of Gen. Thomas would electrify the country, and this is but the epilogue of the battle to come off.

"After our dead, wounded and prisoners were cared for, our army fell back to this point, and are in line of battle while I write. Up to this time, 3 P. M., the enemy has not made his appearance. The third corps of veterans are in readiness, and a battle is expected before daylight to-morrow. All government work is suspended, and all are under arms, from Gen. Donaldson down to the unscientific laborers.

"The falling back of our troops was accomplished at 8 o'clock this morning, and bridges burned across Harpeth river to retard the transportation of rebel supplies.

"A. J. Smith's corps is in line of battle, and the situation is particularly grand. The infantry movements are perfectly satisfactory. Something must immediately transpire, as Gen. Thomas is ready to strike, no matter how the rebels move."

Retreating and burning bridges to prevent pursuit looks like defeat, instead of victory; so we were prepared to find later dispatches stating that Hood was in close pursuit of those who had so badly whipped him. He crossed the Harpeth, spite of the burned bridges, and on the next day after being whipped 20 miles from Nashville, he was fighting the victors in the suburbs of that city! Dispatches from Nashville of the 1st say:—

"The Union forces under Gen. Thomas retired from Franklin last night, and have taken position and formed in line of battle south of Nashville about 3 miles. Skirmishing has been going on all day about 5 miles south of here. Heavy cannonading can be distinctly heard in the city.

"No want of confidence is felt by the citizens in ultimate success by the Union forces. The employees of the Quartermaster's Department are under arms and in the trenches.

"A great battle may be momentarily expected.

"The city to-day is full of fleeing residents of Williamson and other counties south. They state Hood is gathering up all the horses, hogs and mules he can find, and sending them south.

"There is great panic among the negroes in the counties south of Nashville. Numbers are fleeing to the city for protection."

New York and Baltimore papers of the 3d contain additional details of the battle at Franklin, in which the repulse of Hood, with heavy loss, is reiterated. Genl's Pat Cleburne and Wirt Adams are reported killed. 30 stands of colors were captured by the Union forces.

A telegram from Nashville of the 2d says there was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day. A complete line of entrenchments encircles the city. A portion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's cavalry 3 miles from town on the Franklin Pike. The rebels could be plainly seen advancing, when our troops retired towards the city. Night coming on, only a few occasional shots were exchanged.

A Louisville telegram of the 2d says, yesterday evening the two armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing. The rattle of musketry was plainly heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. Hood is pressing forward.

A Nashville telegram says, it is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Hood.—The Columbus (Miss.) Republic, of the 18th, says: "This gallant officer, we have been informed, is quite ill with erysipelas at Cherokee. We trust he may soon recover. This Confederacy may have abler commanders in its service, but none truer, braver or more devoted."

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the enemy sent a grand raiding party into Loudon and upper Fauquier, during last week, and destroyed many barns and houses, and burnt up much of the slaughtered meat and drove off all the cattle and horses they could find, as retaliation, the yankees allege, for the people in those counties taking care of Mosby.

It is also said that 6000 troops have just passed down the Potomac, to reinforce Grant. 4000 of these are from Sheridan, and 2000 new recruits. Some of these troops in passing through Alexandria said that there would be a grand fight below Richmond this week.

From Georgia.—Advices from below state that the main portion of Sherman's army was headed for Savannah, and is already near Millen. One wing of the army is still near Waynesboro, protecting Sherman's flank. Wheeler's cavalry is still actively engaged, harrassing the columns of the enemy and driving in their cavalry.

Augusta Chronicle, 3d.

From advices received in this city on Saturday it is thought that Sherman is below Millen with the main body of his forces.—*Ib., 4th.*

We have news of important movements above, which will probably develop something interesting, if not exciting, in the course of a few days. For the present it is wisest not to enter into particulars.—*Savannah Republican, 3d.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—Official information has been received, of a fight in Georgia on Sunday, between Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Sherman's army, embracing one corps of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry. The enemy attacked Wheeler's position and made several charges, all of which were repulsed. The enemy's loss very heavy. Kilpatrick is reported wounded.

The Late Fight at Grahamville, S. C.—The results of the fighting on Wednesday, near Grahamville, were most gratifying.

The enemy, having landed his troops from the fleet of transports in Broad river, advanced rapidly towards Grahamville. His force consisted of about 5,000 infantry, (chiefly negro troops,) and 1,500 artillery, (all whites).

The Confederate forces close at hand were speedily concentrated to check the invading column, and under the command of Maj Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of the Georgia State troops, were placed in position and prepared for battle.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked Gen. Smith at a place called Honey Hill, 3 miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of 1400 muskets and 7 pieces of artillery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries, and slight entrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day, Gen. Robertson arrived with the 32d Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while, on our side, they were less than 100—between 10 and 15 killed, and about 80 wounded. Nearly all of our casualties occurred amongst the Georgia State troops, who, by the way, constituted the bulk of the force engaged on our side, and acted, throughout the fight, with conspicuous bravery.

After nightfall the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles towards the cover of their gunboats. Before dawn several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfited foe. Our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory.

Charleston Mercury, 3d.

From Western Virginia.—A letter from Princeton, Mercer county, states that Col. Witcher had just returned from an expedition into the enemy's lines in Western Virginia. He destroyed three forts, two block-houses, two steamboats, captured many prisoners, about 100 horses, 3 or 400 fine beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, and brought out three or four companies of recruits, besides many absentees, and lost only two men.—*Rich. Whig, 5th.*

From Atlanta.—A gentleman who reached this city last night from Atlanta, reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to contemplate. Soon after the yankees left it the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted. There are about fifty or sixty negroes, and about six hundred whites, in what is left of the gate city.

Augusta Chronicle, 4th.

A good Capture.—Captain J. B. Morris, 20th Ga. Regt, with eight men, while on a scout yesterday morning, about a mile from Gordon, saw a drove of beef cattle following the rear of the enemy's forces. He immediately charged the drivers, captured four prisoners and the whole drove of cattle, numbering two hundred and twenty.

Augusta Chronicle, 4th.

Yankee Items.—Northern papers of the 2d says that by "the arrival of the steamer Empire City at this port last night, from New Orleans, we have a brief account of a brilliant affair in Louisiana. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the Union cavalry forces at Baton Rouge, returned to that point on the 22d ult., from an expedition to Liberty and Brookville, bringing with him three pieces of rebel artillery, between seven and eight hundred horses and mules and two hundred prisoners, including the entire staff of Gen. Hodge, all of which were captured after a spirited engagement with the enemy. It is reported that a large portion of Magruder's army is endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Mississippi in order to reinforce Hood in Tennessee, but the Union troops and gunboats were on the watch, and will prevent the crossing if possible."

The President has appointed Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Attorney-General of the United States, vice Mr. Bates, resigned.

Yankee papers of the 3d say that gold closed on the 2d at 234½. The news from Tennessee was used with effect to advance quotations.

They contain European advices of the 20th ult, from which we learn that dispatches relative to a joint protest in the case of the Florida had been exchanged between the governments of England and France.

The Vice President.—RICHMOND, Dec 5.—Vice President Stephens, who arrived here Saturday night, presided in the Senate to-day.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Andrew McKinnon born in Cumberland county and member of Co F, 8th Reg't N C T, Clingman's Brigade, was shot through the body in the charge on Ft Harrison on the 30th Sept 1864; was there taken prisoner and after much suffering died on the 26th of Oct. at the U S Hospital, Hampton, Va, lacking 5 days of being 28 years old. The meagre details of a chaplain's letter is all that his family has of his death, but if the patience, christian deportment, and humble submission to God's will which characterized his life while in communication with his friends be a guarantee of his last moments, they rejoice that his death was peace. He was for several years a member of Lumber Bridge Presbyterian Church. Com

Masonic Address.

A MASONIC ADDRESS will be delivered in Lumberton on Tuesday 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, by Rev E. A. McLean. The Masonic fraternity generally are invited to attend. An invitation is also extended to citizens.

JOHN A ROWLAND,
JOHN R CARTER,
T. W. BLUND,
Committee of Arrangements.

Dec'r 6. 91 3t*pd

Treasury Notes of the Old Issue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond Nov. 1st, 1864.

TO the end that every facility may be afforded to the holders of these notes in effecting the exchange for new, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, and the Depositaries whose duty has been hitherto limited to funding, are hereby authorized to receive the notes for exchange. Those not supplied with funds will register the names of the depositors, receiving all notes offered for and entitled to exchange, until the 1st day of January 1865, inclusive. The notes received and registered must be forwarded by express to the Treasurer at Richmond, with a copy of the register, and new issues for the payment of the depositors will be immediately forwarded in return.

The Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries are hereby instructed to republish this notice.

C. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of Treasury.

Depository at Pittsborough, N. C.
Dec. 5, 1864

UNDER the above notice, the Old Issue Treasury Notes will be received at this Depository, and certificates therefor issued, which will be redeemed by New Issue as soon as received.

91-1t*2tpd J. H. HAUGHTON, C. S. Dep'y.

Large Sale of Cotton and Negroes.

THE subscriber will sell at the late residence of Daniel McRae, dec'd, in upper part of Richmond County, commencing on the 20th December, and will continue from day to day until all is sold, the following property: FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, all very likely. Also about one hundred bales of COTTON, a large lot of casting for running a steam saw mill, two circular saws and many other articles, not necessary to mention. Terms six months credit, with bond and good security.

MARTHA B McRAE, Ex'x.

November 19. 88*8t

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accents accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, and continues to be immensely popular. Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools. Price 3 00.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION by D. Branson, A. M., is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 2 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition, is finely adapted to common schools. Price 2 00.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof. L. Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a High school Arithmetic. Price 3 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum second edition, is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldier's Love." Price 2 00.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a regular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

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N B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17. 76tf

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Drane's Creek, Moore county, on the 20th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H. WORTHY,
S. E. JOHNSON, } Executors.

Oct'r 26. 80 3t*

Tax in Kind—Harnett County.

WE will meet the Farmers and others of Harnett county, at the following times and places to receive their lists of Corn, Short Corn Irish Potatoes, Rice, Cured Fodder, Hay, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas and Cotton:

At Harnett County Court, Lillington, Monday and Tuesday 12th and 13th Dec. 1864.

Johnsonville and Barbecue Districts, at Barbecue, on Wednesday 14th.

Buckhorn and Hector's Creek, at Mrs Arnold's on Thursday 15th.

Neill's Creek at Reuben Matthews's Mill Friday 16th.

Grove, at B. Turlington's on Saturday 17th.

Averasboro', on Monday 19th.

Stuart's Creek, at Buan's Level, Tuesday 20th.

Upper Little River, on Wednesday 21st.

All Farmers and others interested in this notice are requested to come forward with their lists of estimates ready for entry, and those who have friends away in the army or otherwise absent from their homes are earnestly requested to list their Tax in Kind for them, thereby saving us and them considerable trouble.

JOHN L ATKINS.
HUGH McLEAN.

Dec'r 2. 90 3t*3

TAX IN KIND,
Cumberland County.

WE hope every farmer of Cumberland County will meet us at the following times and places to list their Corn, Short Corn Irish Potatoes, Rice, cured Hay, cured Fodder, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses of Cane, Molasses of Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas and Cotton:

Cedar Creek Dist.,	at Tilhe Depot,	Dec 6, 1864;
Lock's Creek	"	Joseph Cade's, Dec 7;
Wea Hill	"	Macy's Garden, Dec 8;
Silver Run	"	David McNeill's, Dec 9;
Black River,	"	the Shelter near Smith's Mills, Dec 10;
Gray's Creek	"	Bethel Church, Dec 13;
Rockfish	"	Rockfish Village, Dec 14;
Quewhiffle	"	Mrs Jno A McKeithen's, Dec 15;
Seventy First	"	D C Monroe's, Dec 16;
Carver's Creek	"	Kingsbury, Dec 17;
Fayetteville	"	Market House, Dec 19 and 20.

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce, whether gathered or not, including what may have been sold or consumed. Those unable to attend will send their lists by their friends, as all are required to list during the month of December. By attending promptly to the above appointments the Farmers will save themselves trouble and prevent the collection of five times the value of their tithes.

O. H. BLOCKER,
J. A. JOHNSON,
Assessors 23d Dist. N. C.

Dec 3, 1864. 90 3t2*

"THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION SOCIETY."

This Society was organized a few weeks ago in Warrenton. It is designed to collect funds and place every needy soldier's child in the State at the best existing school nearest the residence of it's parents. This it proposes doing immediately. Is it not due the men who have fallen in defence of their homes—the men who are now exposed to the rigors and dangers of camp—the mothers who have toiled in the fields by day and around their hearth-stones by night—to feed and clothe these children? It is due the children, and their native State, whose religious, political and social interests will soon be transferred to their hands, that they be educated.

THE PLAN.

Let the citizens of every school district unite in forming a Society auxiliary to this State Society, collect funds, place these children at school, and report quarterly the amount collected and expended, the number of children at school, &c.

Where there is no district society let liberal public-spirited men take charge of the work and report what they do, that we may ascertain every quarter the results of our labors throughout the State.

REASONS FOR ADOPTING THIS PLAN.

1. Because it is simple and practical and requires those who know these children to take charge of them and educate them. It will enable the managers to expend so much of the money raised in each county and district as may be needed there.

2. This plan requires *immediate* action. It is not deemed wise or expedient to wait another month or year. These children need our assistance now.

3. This is the *cheapest* plan that can be devised. It will educate soldiers' children with Confederate money. No endowment is needed, as every dollar of the money should be expended as soon as collected.

4. The Executive Committee adopted this plan because it desired these children to enter *the best schools* in the State. They know that it is impossible to take them from their mothers and place them in one or two high schools. No endowment sufficient for defraying the expenses of their board, tuition, &c. can be secured at this time. Let them remain at home, and comfort and assist their mothers during their vacations in attending to their domestic duties.

It is proposed to place soldiers' children on an equal footing with the children of the rich, and thereby to obviate the objections that many have to sending to common or poor schools. It is a well known fact that there is scarcely a district in any county where the appropriations made from the school fund are sufficient at present to keep up a school more than one quarter during the year. This plan will enable the children to attend school throughout the scholastic year.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLAN.

A gentleman in Warren county, on hearing it explained, said: "In my district there are *fifty* children. I will go home and employ a teacher, and report quarterly the number I have at school." How much one man may accomplish by employing a teacher! He may have the honor of educating thirty or forty children.

The principal of one of our best high schools has subscribed a thousand dollars, to be paid in tuition.

"I am willing to give five hundred or a thousand dollars," said a gentleman, "to any society that will put these children to school immediately." "I have heard of your plan," remarked another; "it is the best I have seen, and I want to give you five hundred dollars."

A distinguished minister, who is thoroughly acquainted with the history of education in Europe and America, says: "It is the simplest and most practical plan I have seen."

Another writes: "The more I think and talk over the education of the children of soldiers, the more I am stirred up on the subject. I shall render you all the aid I can," &c.

The soldiers who have heard it explained say it is "just what we need."

A refugee from another State has the honor of paving the first hundred dollars to this noble work. A lady writes: "I am willing to devote my time to teaching these children."

Another, a teacher, says: "I will educate one, as a contribution to this work."

Other words of approval might be given, and other instances of substantial interest recorded, but these must suffice for the present.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE THIS WORK A DECIDED SUCCESS.

1. The sympathy and co-operation of the parents of children who are old enough to attend school. Let every parent who can possibly dispense with the labor of a child for one, two or three months, allow us to send it to school. We feel it a duty due the child's father to do this, and will perform it willingly.

2. We need large and liberal contributions from those who have been permitted to remain at home. Many of them have grown rich since the commencement of the war. They know that there is neither prosperity nor security to life or property in any community where nearly an entire generation is allowed to grow up in ignorance.

How easily might ten men give us *ten thousand* dollars each. Twenty might afford to give *five thousand* each. Forty *twenty-five hundred* each. One hundred *a thousand* each. While there are a thousand who might give us five hundred each, besides those who will give sums varying from one to a hundred dollars. In this way several hundred thousand dollars might be obtained and judiciously expended; if not in paying the tuition of these children, it might be appropriated to the use of those children who have been made orphans by the war.

How gratifying it will be to the men of North Carolina, whose deeds upon a hundred bloody fields have won renown for themselves and their State, to see the people tenderly and voluntarily providing for their children.

They have a right to expect this at our hands. Shall they be disappointed? No. The people of North Carolina have never failed to respond to any appeal made in behalf of their soldiers or their families.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS NOT A SECTARIAN WORK.

Every contributor to this Society or any of its Auxiliaries will be regarded and enrolled as a member.

We have entered upon this work as christians and patriots, and not members simply of a Church. We wish to promote the interests of our State by qualifying our soldiers' children for the responsible duties that they will soon be called to discharge.

We will patronize all good schools, irrespective of the religious predilections of their teachers. Every donor can contribute a sum sufficient to pay the tuition of one or more children, and select a school for them, or the parents of the children may indicate the school they wish them to attend. No plan can be more liberal, and if adopted by the people, they will ever have cause to rejoice that it was their privilege to aid in educating the children of men to whose self-sacrificing efforts, and the blessings of God, they are indebted for their domestic, social and national prosperity. Let every reader of this circular hand it to his neighbor; let each pastor read it to his congregation, and let all who feel an interest in this work inform the Corresponding Secretary how much they are willing to pay quarterly, to be expended in their own district or county. We wish to ascertain immediately, so that arrangements may